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POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1932



Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

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FOREWORD

THE demand for the *POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD*, published by the Council on Foreign Relations, has proved to be so widespread that it has led to the decision to revise and reissue it annually.

No comprehensive periodical survey of the parliaments, parties and press of the world has heretofore been made. When a new Ministry is reported in France or Japan, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted in the press from newspapers abroad, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news. The *Political Handbook* is designed to meet this need for special information.

The sources from which information has been gathered are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but in every case the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and much local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Robert L. Baker, who has most ably assisted with the checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. In view of the decision to revise the material and to republish the *Political Handbook* at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

PURPOSE

The Council on Foreign Relations provides a continuous conference on the international aspects of America's political, economic, and financial problems. Its membership, limited in number, is made up of men of many professions.

The Council's round-table meetings and dinners for distinguished American and foreign guests afford an opportunity for discussion of the American attitude toward current international problems.

The Council is not a trade organization and has no connection with any political party.

The Council publishes the quarterly review, *FOREIGN AFFAIRS*, under the editorship of Hamilton Fish Armstrong. *FOREIGN AFFAIRS* has established itself as the most authoritative review dealing with international relations.

The Council also carries on a program of research. The research staff prepares an annual survey of the foreign relations of the United States under the editorship of Walter Lippmann, an annual political handbook of the world, edited by Walter H. Mallory, and individual volumes on special international questions.

At a meeting of societies engaged in the scientific study of international relations, held in London in 1929, the Council was designated as the "national center" for such organizations in the United States.

The Council maintains its own quarters at 45 East 65th Street, New York, where all its activities are centered and where its reference library is housed.

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CONTENTS

ALBANIA	1	ITALY	103
ARGENTINA	2	JAPAN	107
AUSTRALIA	6	JUGOSLAVIA	111
AUSTRIA	10	LATVIA	114
BELGIUM	14	LEAGUE OF NATIONS . .	118
BOLIVIA	18	LIBERIA	123
BRAZIL	20	LITHUANIA	125
BULGARIA	24	LUXEMBURG	128
CANADA	28	MEXICO	130
CHILE	32	NETHERLANDS	132
CHINA	34	NEWFOUNDLAND	136
COLOMBIA	38	NEW ZEALAND	137
COSTA RICA	40	NICARAGUA	140
CUBA	41	NORWAY	142
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	43	PANAMA	145
DENMARK	47	PARAGUAY	147
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . .	50	PERSIA	149
ECUADOR	51	PERU	150
EGYPT	53	POLAND	153
ESTONIA	56	PORTUGAL	157
FINLAND	59	RUMANIA	160
FRANCE	61	RUSSIA	164
GERMANY	71	SALVADOR	170
GREAT BRITAIN	78	SIAM	171
GREECE	86	SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OF	173
GUATEMALA	88	SPAIN	176
HAITI	89	SWEDEN	179
HONDURAS	90	SWITZERLAND	182
HUNGARY	92	TURKEY	186
ICELAND	95	UNITED STATES	188
INDIA	97	URUGUAY	197
IRISH FREE STATE	101	VENEZUELA	200

ALBANIA

Capital: Tirana

Area: 11,632 square miles

Population: 1,003,077 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING ZOG I

Proclaimed by National Assembly September 1, 1928

Cabinet

Concentration

Appointed April 20, 1931

Premier

PANDELI EVANGJELI

PARLIAMENT

(Constituent Assembly)

Election of August 16, 1928

Speaker: KOSTA KOTTA

Number of Members 59

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Following a period of anarchy Albania was proclaimed a republic in 1925. It was a republic in name only. Ahmed Zog, in 1924, headed the military movement which overthrew the government of Bishop Fan S. Noli. Under his leadership his party won a decisive victory in the election of 1925, when he became President. On June 17, 1928, President Zog issued writs for a general election. The newly elected Assembly convened in August and amended the National Constitution so as to permit the President to ascend the throne of a new kingdom of Albania. The King is supported by Pandeli Evangjeli (Premier), Hussein Vrioni (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Milto Tutulani (Minister of Justice), Musa Juka (Minister of the Interior), Lame Kareco (Minister of Finance), Hil Mosi (Minister of Education), Izet Dibra (Minister of Public Works), and Said Toptani (Minister of National Economy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Besa	Independent.	Javer Hurshidi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Demokratia (Argirocastro)	Independent.	Xhevat Kollajxhi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Edukatae Re	Teacher's.	Ministry of Education (<i>Prop.</i>)
Official Gazette	Organ of Government.	Ministry of the Interior (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ora	Independent.	Dr. Mihal Sherko (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vullneti i Popullit	Independent.	C. A. Chekrezi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gazeta Shqiptare (Bari, Italy)	Supplement to the <i>Gazzetta del Menzogiorno</i> ; devoted to pro-Italian propaganda.	Harilla Bakalli (<i>Ed.</i>) A. Lattanzi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gazeta e Korces (Korcha)	Political.	Zhan Gorguzi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Bujqesia (monthly)	Agricultural.	Ministry of National Economy (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jurisprudenca (monthly)	Judicial	Ministry of Justice (<i>Prop.</i>)

ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires

Area: 1,153,119 square miles

Population: 11,192,702 (1929 estimate)

*Provisional President**

GENERAL JOSÉ F. URIBURU

Assumed office September 6, 1930, following revolution

Cabinet

Provisional

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)

*Election of November, 1931 (nine-year term;
renewed by thirds every three years).**

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	15
Radical Antipersonalista	11
Independent Socialist	2
Progressive Democratic	2
Total	30

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of November, 1931 (four-year term;
renewed by halves every two years).*

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	64
Independent Socialist	44
Radical Antipersonalista	26
Progressive Democratic	13
Socialist Alliance	11
Total	158

* Senators are elected by Provincial Legislatures.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution occurred in Argentina in September, 1930, resulting in the overthrow of the government of Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen. A Provisional Government was formed on September 6, and Parliament was dissolved.

In the general elections which took place November 8, 1931, the Radicals, who formerly supported Irigoyen, decided not to participate. Of the other groups the most important numerically divided into two camps, colloquially known as the "Concordancia" and the "Alianza." The Concordancia had no organic unity, but was the name applied to those who supported the candidacy of General Agustin P. Justo for president, namely, the National Democrats, whose presidential ticket was General Agustin P. Justo for president, and Dr. Julio A. Roca for vice-president, the Antipersonalist Radicals, whose ticket was General Justo for president and Dr. José Nicolás Matienzo for vice-president, and the Independent Socialists who supported Justo for president and were prepared to vote for the vice-presidential candidate of the party supporting Justo which developed the most strength. The Concordancia, generally speaking, was friendly to the revolution of 1930.

The Alianza represented a formal alliance between the Socialists and the Progressive Democrats on a united platform and with joint presidential

*The inauguration of the President-elect, General Agustin P. Justo, has been set for January 20, 1932.

candidates in the persons of Dr. Lisandro de la Torre (Progressive Democrat) for president and Repetto (Socialist) for vice-president. In general, the Alianza was critical towards the revolution of 1930 — the Socialists in particular never endorsed the movement.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Favors certain reforms advocated by Provisional President Uriburu for revising the constitution with the object of safeguarding the independent authority of the national legislature and judiciary, and of the provinces; the direct election of senators; improvement of taxation system so as to avoid double taxation; protection of national production against unfair foreign competition; the revision of foreign treaties so as to secure reciprocity and suppression of the most favored-nation clause; laws for increasing the facility for acquiring land by those who actually cultivate it, and development of natural resources; sound money, reform of system of note issue; reforms in penal, military and bankruptcy laws; an eight-hour day for laborers and one day a week rest; arbitration in labor disputes and obligatory insurance against old-age, unemployment and sickness; a minimum wage for railroad workers.

Leaders: Dr. Julio A. Roca, Antonio Santamarina, Luís Duhau, E. Miguez, Rodolfo Moreno, Federico Martinez de Hoz, Matias Sanchez Sorondo, Emilio Olmos, Ramon Carcano, Robustiano Patron Costas, Adolfo Rodriguez Saa, Alberto Arancibia Rodriguez, José María Bustillo, Carlos Alberto Pueyrredon.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST PARTY: Opposes protective tariffs on articles of general consumption. Advocates direct taxes, a progressive income tax, and progressive taxes on rural properties; constitutional reforms enabling the removal of cabinet ministers by the Chamber of Deputies; separation of church and state; the breaking up of big estates; readjustment of rural rents by mixed commissions; a national system of grain elevators; an eight-hour day and forty-hour week for laborers and a minimum wage; amplification of the payments received by workmen for accidents; indemnification on the basis of years of service of employees dismissed without cause; annual vacation with pay for labor; legal recognition of labor unions; gradual reduction of obligatory military service; ratification by the republic of pact of the League of Nations.

Leaders. Antonio de Tomaso, Federico Pinedo, Augusto Bunge, Antonio Zacanini, Bartólome Perez, Carlos Manacorda.

RADICAL ANTIPERSONALISTA PARTY: Favors direct election for president, vice-president and senators of the nation; extension of the right of voting to women; changes in the mining code so as to prevent the exploitation or monopolization of oil, coal, waterfalls and other natural resources to the detriment of public interests; adherence of the republic to the League of Nations on the basis of juridical equality for all independent states; encouragement of colonization and division of land.

Leaders: Dr. Nicolás Matienzo, Enrique S. Perez, Romulo Naon, Pablo Nòugués, Máximo Castro, Miguel Sussini, Aldo Cantoni, Alejandro Ruza, Tomás LeBreton, José de Appellaniz.

Note: One of the strongholds of Antipersonalist Radicalism is the province of Entre Rios. The Party convention of this province selected a different presidential ticket, namely, Barroetaveña for president and Matienzo for vice-president, instead of Justo-Matienzo. Prominent leaders of Antipersonalism in Entre Rios are Eduardo Laurencena, Francisco Mihura, and Luis Etchevehere.

THE ALIANZA (Progressive Democrat-Socialist Alliance): Favors reforms of the constitution, such as would be calculated to accentuate its democratic and

liberal contents. Advocates direct election of senators; separation of church from state; division of big estates; law of expropriation based on government appraisals of the soil; nationalization of oil and its exploitation by state or mixed enterprises; reduction of taxes on articles of general consumption, and the reduction of customs duties; direct and progressive income tax; taxes on increment value of the land; an eight-hour day; legal recognition of trade unions; minimum salary for state employees and also, through means of mixed commissions, of other employees; compulsory physical education up to eighteen years; insurance by labor against illness and against sickness and unemployment; old age pensions; indemnification of dismissed business employees when this is not due to any fault of theirs; adherence of the republic to the League of Nations; compulsory arbitration to settle international conflicts; disarmament pact between the countries of America; direct election of members of the Senate; and political rights for women.

Leaders: Progressive Democrats — Lisandro de la Torre, Juan José Diaz Arana, Julio R. Noble, Julio Gonzalez Iramain, Augusto Rodriguez, Luciano Molinas. Socialists — Nicolás Repetto, Adolfo and Enrique Dickman, Mario Bravo, Dr. Palacios.

RADICAL PERSONALIST PARTY: Although this Party decided at the last moment not to take part in the election of November, 1931, it had nominated Marcelo Alvear and Güemes candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency and had adopted a party platform. The latter included constitutional reforms, amongst others one declaring the incompatibility between the office of member of Congress or public official with that of representative of a concession enterprise; higher taxes on articles of luxury for a limited time, with a view to developing national production; exoneration of agricultural property worth less than ten thousand pesos from all taxation; protection to national production; political rights for women; progressive tax on incomes; abolition of exportation taxes, tax on absenteeism; change in mining law so as to authorize the state to own and operate oil wells and presumably mines; special railroad tariffs for slow freight for cereals.

Leaders: Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, Dr. Güemes, José Vicente Gallo, Dr. Saguier, José Luis Cantilo, Dr. Mosca, Dr. Lencinas, Dr. Mihura, Honorio Pueyrredon, Mario Guido, Roberto Perry, O'Farrell, Arturo Bas, Victor Molina, Dr. Caballero, Julio Borda.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argentina	Independent.	Peres Turne (<i>Dir.</i>)
Argentinisches Tageblatt	German.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avisador Mercantil	Commercial daily.	F. Pernecco Parodi (<i>Founder and Dir.</i>)
Buenos Aires Herald	Independent; long-established English-language daily.	L. Onetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cronista Comercial	Commercial daily.	Rugeroni Brothers (<i>Props. and Dir.</i>)
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung	German.	R. S. Perrota (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario (evening)	Independent; Conservative tendency. Oldest evening daily in Buenos Aires.	Hermann Tjarks & Co. (<i>Eds.</i>)
Diario Español	Spanish organ; long-established daily.	Dr. Roberto Lainez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Fronza	Independent; Conservative.	Casimiro Prieto Costa (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Justo Pallarés Acébal (<i>Ed.</i>)

ARGENTINA

5

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Mundo	Independent.	Carlos M. Saenz Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nación	Independent; widely read; good news-service.	Dr. Jorge A. Mitre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria degli Italiani	Italian.	Dr. Prospero Aste (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prensa	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pueblo	Roman Catholic organ.	Enrique Osés (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razón (evening)	Independent; widely read.	Dr. Angel L. Sojo (<i>Dir.</i>)
República	Radical Antipersonalista.	Camilo Villagra (<i>Prop.</i>) Ricardo M. Pereyra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Socialista Independiente	Official organ of Independent Socialist Party.	Independent Socialist Party (<i>controlling shareholder</i>) Federico Pinedo (<i>Dir.</i>) Juan L. Mulhall (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standard	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	
Telegrafo	Independent.	A. C. Martinez (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ultima Hora (evening)	Independent.	Camilo Villagra (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Rizzo Carata (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vanguardia	Official organ of the Socialist Party.	Américo Ghioldi (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz del Interior (Córdoba)	Independent.	José Menard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Los Andes (Mendoza)	Independent.	Luis Maria and Felipe Calle (<i>Eds.</i>)
Capital (Rosario)	Independent.	Joaquin Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Orden (Tucuman)	Independent.	Julio Rosenvald (<i>Ed.</i>)

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including oversea Territories)

Population: 6,500,536 (1931 estimate)

Governor-General

SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS

Appointed December 2, 1930

Cabinet

United Australia Party

Appointed December 31, 1931

Prime Minister

JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS (United Australia Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Six-year term: renewed by halves every three years.

President: WALTER KINGSMILL
(United Australia Party)

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of December 19, 1931; three-year term.

Speaker: N. J. O. MAKIN (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Australia Party	24
Labor (Federal Group)	6
Labor (Lang Group)	2
Country Party	4
Total	36

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Australia Party	39
Country Party	16
Labor (Federal Group)	14
Labor (Lang Group)	4
Independent	2
Total	75

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED AUSTRALIA PARTY: This party is an amalgamation of several non-Labor interests brought into being through widespread dissatisfaction with Labor policy in the economic crisis. It has also afforded an opportunity for the reunion of sections of the Nationalist Party which split apart preceding the 1929 election. It includes Nationalists, members of the Australian Party, and six former Labor members, and works in coöperation with the Country Party, though there is no official affiliation. Its policy favors "sane government" and opposes communism. The elimination of overlapping of Federal and State powers is advocated, and also a revised constitution enabling the creation of new self-governing units within the Commonwealth. It stands for revision of the industrial and tariff systems, the fixing of labor hours and wages by Federal authorities, and other industrial conditions by State authorities. Its external policy includes loyalty to the Throne, the continuance of Australia as a member of the British Empire and Empire trade reciprocity. The Party stands for democratic progress on conservative lines.

Leaders: J. A. Lyons (Premier and Treasurer, formerly Labor Premier of Tasmania and Labor Postmaster-General), J. G. Latham (Attorney-General), H. S. Gullett (Minister for Trade and Customs), Sir George Pearce (Minister of Defence), S. M. Bruce (Honorary Minister, formerly Premier).

COUNTRY PARTY: Its attitude toward the Empire is the same as that of the United Australia Party. In federal affairs, it favors the reduction of tariffs and lowering of the costs of production. It has absorbed several movements aiming at the creation of new States, particularly in New South Wales. In domestic matters it stands for the interests of primary and rural producers, both in matters of production and marketing, and favors the decentralization of interests from the big cities. The Country Party united with the United Australia Party during the 1931 elections to fight Labor. It agrees to support the present government if it carries out that policy.

Leaders: Dr. Earle Page (leader of the Party, formerly Federal Treasurer), Thomas Paterson (formerly Minister for Markets and Transport).

LABOR PARTY: The Labor Party was elected with the biggest majority on record in Federal politics in the election of 1929, but the disturbed economic condition of the country destroyed its unity within the first 18 months of its administration. Six members of the House of Representatives left the Party and joined the United Australia Party and five members of the House of Representatives deserted to ally themselves with the radical Lang group, which controlled the Labor organization in New South Wales and broke away from the Federal Labor Party. The middle group carried on the administration without a clear majority in the lower house. After a plan of economic rehabilitation for Australia had been adopted by a conference of Premiers in June, 1931, the Ministry received the discriminating support of the Opposition. However, a defeat in the House in November, 1931, resulted in the dissolution of Parliament and a general election which reduced the strength of the Party from 34 to 14 seats and led to the ascendancy of the United Australia Party. The Labor Party emphasized Australian nationalism and imposed an abnormally high customs tariff. It advocated freedom from external obligations, disarmament and pacifist aims, compulsory military training having been abolished and the defence forces heavily reduced. In relation to the States it would favor the supersession of the State Governments by the Federal Government. In *domestic policy*, its objective was the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, and government regulation of currency and banking. It advocated the breaking up of large estates for more intensive settlement, but stopped the flow of immigration. It favored government ownership and control of public utilities and the socialization of industry. It stood for high protectionist policy and improvement in workers' standard of living. Though it favored national insurance, the extension of motherhood endowment and state care of the sick and aged, it reduced old age, invalid, and military pensions and maternity allowances under the stress of economic circumstances.

Leaders: J. H. Scullin (formerly Prime Minister and leader of the Party), E. G. Theodore (formerly Treasurer and formerly Premier of Queensland), Frank Brennan (formerly Attorney-General), Arthur Blakeley (formerly Minister for Home Affairs), F. M. Forde (formerly Minister for Trade and Customs), J. B. Chifley (formerly Minister for Defence), J. Barnes (leader in the Senate).

LANG GROUP: Comprising two Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, the Lang Labor group is strongly opposed to Federal Labor, and is recruited from the Left Wing of Labor in New South Wales under the

leadership of the New South Wales Premier (Mr. Lang). It advocates inflation of the currency, unification of Parliaments, the reduction of overseas financial obligations and a militant industrial attitude.

Leaders: J. T. Lang (Premier of New South Wales) (not Federal member), J. A. Beasley (formerly Assistant Minister for Industry).

PRESS

Few of the papers have definite party political affiliations. The Labor papers invariably support Labor Governments, and the other papers invariably oppose Labor Governments, but their attitude to other parties is conditioned by financial, industrial, or fiscal preconceptions. Thus, the *Age* and the *Bulletin* are strong protectionist papers. The *Sydney Morning Herald* is inclined toward free trade. On other questions, the press will support or oppose any political party, other than Labor, in accordance with its views of what constitutes sound finance and honest government.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Lloyd Dumas (<i>Ed.</i>)
News (Adelaide)	Nationalist; liberal; evening paper.	D. J. Gilbert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Brisbane Courier (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Brisbane Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. S. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mail (Brisbane)	Nationalist; liberal; authoritative paper with wide circulation.	Norman White and C. E. Sligo (<i>Eds.</i>)
Daily Standard (Brisbane)	Labor; evening paper.	Alec. Robertson (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; evening paper.	W. H. Cummins (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) M. F. Reading (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercury (Hobart)	Nationalist; liberal; leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>) F. Usher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Age (Melbourne)	Independent; liberal-conservative; authoritative daily with one of largest and widest circulations in the Commonwealth.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. V. Biggs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (Melbourne)	Nationalist; conservative; influential in state and federal affairs; large circulation.	Wilson & McKinnon (<i>Proprs.</i>) Roy L. Curthoys (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Melbourne)	Nationalist; liberal; only evening daily in Melbourne; excellent cable service; large circulation.	Theodore Fink (<i>Dir.</i>) Keith Murdoch (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) F. H. Deamer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun News (Melbourne)	Nationalist; pictorial daily.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>) George W. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
West Australian (Perth)	Nationalist; liberal-conservative; leading daily of West Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>) Charles Smith (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Labor Daily (Sydney)	Official organ of N. S. W. Labor Party; radical.	Labor Daily, Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>) E. J. Dunn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Sydney)	Radical-liberal; non-partisan; evening paper.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>) R. C. Packer and D. W. McKay (<i>Eds.</i>)

AUSTRALIA

9

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Sydney Morning Herald . . . (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest morning paper.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. Warwick Fairfax (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
The World (Sydney)	Official organ of Federal Labor Party; evening paper.	C. Brunsdon Fletcher (<i>Ed.</i>) Australian Workers Union (<i>Proprs.</i>) Montague Grover (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australasian (weekly) . . . (Melbourne)	Leading weekly of Australasia.	Wilson & McKinnon (<i>Proprs.</i>) W. P. Hurst (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	Radical-liberal; circulates throughout Australia.	Bulletin Newspaper Co. (<i>Proprs.</i>) S. J. Prior (<i>Ed.</i>)
Smith's Weekly (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	Sir Joynton Smith (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sydney Mail (Sydney) (weekly)	Nationalist; conservative; illustrated.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>) W. R. Charlton (<i>Ed.</i>) Australian Workers Union (<i>Proprs.</i>) H. E. Boote (<i>Ed.</i>)
Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	Errol G. Knox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Today (fortnightly) . . . (Sydney)	National politico-economic review.	Alex Jobson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Investment Digest (monthly) . . . (Sydney)	Financial.	H. S. Nicholas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australian Quarterly . . . (Sydney)	Political.	D. B. Copland and others (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Economic Record . . . (semi-yearly)	Economic.	

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Press Association .	Independent.	Wilson & McKinnon and John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
Australian Newspapers Cable Service	Independent.	Sun Newspapers, Ltd. and Herald & Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>) G. Brickhill (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australian United Press, Ltd.	Independent.	C. M. R. Dumas (<i>Pres.</i>)
The Provincial Press Association of South Australia . . . (Adelaide)	Independent.	H. J. Manning (<i>Pres.</i>) A. E. Joseph (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Queensland Country Press Association (Brisbane)	Independent.	Gordon B. Rolph (<i>Pres.</i>)
The Tasmanian Provincial and Country Press Association (Launceston)	Independent.	W. A. Whitehead (<i>Chairman</i>)
Country Press Coöperative Co., Ltd. (Melbourne)	Independent.	W. H. Waddell (<i>Mgr.</i>)
The Victorian Provincial Press Association (Melbourne)	Independent.	J. Mackay (<i>Pres.</i>)
The West Australian Provincial Press Association . . . (Perth)	Independent.	C. M. R. Dumas (<i>Pres.</i>)
Australian Provincial Press Association (Sydney)	Independent.	G. H. Varley (<i>Chairman</i>)
Country Press Coöperative Co. of Australia, Ltd. . . (Sydney)	Independent.	E. C. Sommerlad (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
N. S. W. Country Press Association (Sydney)	Independent.	

AUSTRIA

Capital: Vienna

Area: 32,369 square miles

Population: 6,534,481 (1923 census)

President

WILHELM MIKLAS (Christian Socialist)

Elected by Bundesversammlung, December 5, 1928, for four-year term; changed by the new Constitution of December, 1929, to six-year term. Re-elected, October 9, 1931, for four-year term *

Cabinet

Coalition (Christian Socialist, Agrarian League and National Economic Parties) Appointed June 20, 1931

Chancellor

DR. KARL BURESCH (Christian Socialist)

PARLIAMENT

(Meeting of both Chambers: Bundesversammlung)

UPPER CHAMBER†
(Bundesrat)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Nationalrat)

No uniform date of election

Election of November 9, 1930 (for four years)

Speaker: Changes every half-year in alphabetical order of federal states

Speakers: DR. KARL RENNER (Social Democrat); DR. RUDOLPH RAMEK (Christian Socialist); STEPHEN TAUSCHITZ (National Economic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Christian Socialist	25
Social Democratic	21
Agrarian League	2
Pan-German	1
Heimatblock	1
Total	50

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	72
Christian Socialist	66
National Economic (including 8 Pan-Germans)	10
Agrarian League	9
Heimatblock	8

Total 165

† Members are designated by provincial Diets. Has no legislative power; acts only in an advisory capacity to the Nationalrat, with the right to refer back all bills for a second consideration.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents the labor classes. Strongest in Vienna, where it controls the municipal government. Everywhere founded on the trade unions. Has recently abandoned extreme anti-clericalism and at present seems to be willing to coöperate with Christian Socialists, though not unanimous on this program. The revolt of July, 1927, showed the strength of the left wing of the party headed by Dr. Otto Bauer and his leaning to radical ideas. Demands separation of Church and State; opposes violent revolution, but advocates close connection with personnel of Army, which was recruited

* Due to the economic crisis, and to save the cost of a general election, the Constitutional Amendment of December 1929 providing for a national referendum was waived and the election took place in Parliament as heretofore.

in 1920 under Social Democratic auspices but since 1923 has come under the influence of the Christian Socialist Minister, Mr. Vaugoin. Has a strictly Marxist socialistic program, involving increasing revenue by direct taxation, including income taxes and higher luxury taxes; favors public works to reduce unemployment. Lays stress on wheat monopoly and program of agricultural development through partition of large estates; maintenance of laws guaranteeing tenants vs. landlords; social legislation, especially providing for insurance against old age; secular education; and socialization of industry, mines, banks, and trade. Emphasized particularly the maintenance of the war-time measures by which house rents in Austria were paid in the old crown currency (representing 1/14,000 of the former gold value) so that rents for houses or apartments were merely nominal. The absolute defense of this principle was the main Social Democratic plank, and to it they owed their success in elections in Vienna and other industrial towns. A compromise was finally made on this question and on July 15, 1929, a new rent law was passed marking the beginning of more normal housing conditions. At the annual conference of the Party held in October, 1929, it was agreed to demand internal disarmament, both of the Heimwehr and of the Schutzbund; and to support constitutional reforms, providing they do not include limitation of the franchise or the giving of exceptional powers to the President.

Leaders: Karl Seitz (Burgomaster of Vienna and member of Parliament), Dr. Otto Bauer (Parliamentary leader, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Karl Renner (formerly Chancellor, now Speaker of Parliament), H. Breitner (present head of financial administration of Vienna), Karl Weigl (President, Labor Arbitration Chamber), Dr. Robert Danneberg (member of Parliament).

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: Conservative; strongly Roman Catholic; its main strength is found among the property-owning classes, such as the devout peasantry and the middle and upper classes in the cities, also among Jewish and non-Jewish trades. The social reforms which it sponsors are mostly intended to detach the working classes from agnosticism and Marxian Socialism. The party adheres to federalist ideas; its organization is based on federal lines.

Leaders: Dr. Karl Buresch (Chancellor), Dr. Otto Ender (formerly Chancellor), Mgr. Dr. Ignaz Seipel (formerly Chancellor and Minister of Foreign and Internal Affairs), Wilhelm Miklas (President of the Republic), Karl Vaugoin (Minister of War, formerly Chancellor), Andreas Thaler (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Edward Heigl (Minister of Trade and Commerce), Emmerich Czermak (Minister of Education), Dr. V. Kienboeck (formerly Minister of Finance), Richard Schmitz (formerly Minister of Education), Josef Resch (Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. Emanuel Weidenhoffer (Minister of Finance).

Provincial leaders: Dr. Rintelen (Styria), Dr. Rehrl (Salzburg), Dr. Stumpf (Tyrol), Dr. Ender (Vorarlberg), Chancellor Buresch (Lower Austria).

NATIONAL ECONOMIC PARTY (National Economic Bloc and Agrarian League): Formed five weeks before 1930 elections; combined the former Pan-German and Peasants Parties. Subsequently the Agrarian League withdrew from the combination and resumed its former place as the party representing the interests of the small landholders with anti-clerical tendencies. The Pan-Germans represent chiefly the interests of the non-Socialist salary earners, are anti-clerical and favor union with Germany.

Leaders: Johann Schober (Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister, formerly Chancellor), Hans Schuerff (Minister of Justice), Dr. August Wotawa, and

Sepp Straffner. Franz Winkler (formerly Minister of the Interior) is leader of the Agrarian League.

HEIMATBLOCK: Conservative, fascist tendencies; adherents mainly recruited from the aristocracy and the conservative elements.

Leaders: Ernst Rüdiger Starhemberg (formerly Minister of Interior), Franz Hueber (formerly Minister of Justice) and Richard Steidle.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Abend	Socialistic; extremely radical; controlled by labor group.	Ernst Colbert (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Arbeiter Zeitung	Organ of Social Democratic Party; widest circulation of any party newspaper in Austria.	Dr. Oscar Pollak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsch-Oesterreichische Tageszeitung	Organ of Pan-German Party.	Josef Maber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Stunde	Independent, with Socialist leanings, mildly sensational.	Dr. Joseph Wirth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Freie Presse	A powerful, able, independent paper; the principal Austrian paper read abroad; advocates policies of liberalism and international conciliation.	Dr. Ernst Benedikt (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Journal	Conservative; non-partisan; literary; has notable foreign contributors; widely read outside Vienna and abroad.	J. Lippowitz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Tagblatt	Independent; moderately liberal democratic policy; represents financial and middle class interests; large circulation.	Dr. Rudolf Sieghart (<i>Chief Prop.</i>) Dr. Emil Loebl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reichspost	Organ of Christian Socialist Party; conservative and strongly Roman Catholic; official mouthpiece of Mgr. Seipel and Executive Committee of Party.	Dr. Friedrich Funder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Neueste Nachrichten	Organ of Pan-German Party.	Alfred Petrou (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Zeitung	Official government gazette.	Rudolf Holzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Börse (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Gustav Stern (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Morgen (weekly)	Independent, Socialist; leanings, somewhat radical.	Maximillian Schreier (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kapitalist (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Karl Nowak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oesterreichischer Volkswirt (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Walter Federn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Börsen Kurier (weekly)	Political and economic.	Dr. Fritz Rodeck (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten (three times a month)	Economic.	Vienna Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>) Heinz Steinrück (<i>Ed.</i>)
Anschluss (monthly)	Political; organ of movement for union with Germany.	Oesterreichisch-Deutscher Volksbund (<i>Prop.</i>)
Kampf (monthly)	Political and economic.	Julius Braunthal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pan Europa (monthly)	Political and economic; organ of movement for a union of	Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi (<i>Ed.</i>)

AUSTRIA

13

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Nation und Staat (monthly) .	Political and scientific; organ of German minorities.	Baron F. V. Uxküll-Guillenband (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Amtliche Nachrichtenstelle .	Official.	Austrian Govt. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Korrespondenz Wilhelm . . .	Semi-official.	R. Wilhelm (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vereinigung der Berichter- statter der reichsdeutschen Presse in Wien	Association of German corre- spondents.	Dr. Karl Liahm (<i>Pres.</i>)
Verband der ausländischen Presse.	Association of foreign corre- spondents.	Leo Salkind (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union der Korrespondenten der auswärtigen Presse . .	Association of foreign corre- spondents.	Dr. Heinrich Dietz (<i>Pres.</i>)
Syndikat der Zeitungskorre- spondenten	Association of correspondents of succession states and Austrian provinces.	Robert Best (<i>Pres.</i>)
Organisation der Wiener Presse.	Association of Austrian news- paper men.	Marcell Zappler (<i>Pres.</i>)
Deutschösterreichische Schriftstellergenossenschaft	Association of German and Austrian writers.	Dr. Hans Kichtern (<i>Pres.</i>)
"Concordia," Journalisten und Schriftsteller Verein. . . .	Association of Austrian news- papermen and writers.	Dr. Leopold Lipschütz (<i>Pres.</i>)

BELGIUM

Capital: Brussels

Area: 11,755 square miles

Population: 8,060,189 (1929 estimate)

Ruler

KING ALBERT

Ascended throne December 17, 1909

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic, Liberal, and Christian Democratic Parties)

Reorganized June 5, 1931

Premier

JULES RENKIN (Catholic)

PARLIAMENT

Election of May 26, 1929 (for four years)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Speaker: CHARLES MAGNETTE (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholics (including Christian Democratic — 2)	71
Socialist	56
Liberal	23
Frontist	4
—	—
Total	154

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Représentants)

Speaker: J. J. P. J. PONCELET (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic — 1)	77
Socialist	70
Liberal	28
Frontist	11
Communist	1
—	—
Total	187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Party lines are much confused by conflicts over the issues of the linguistic question and socialistic legislation, and to a less extent over national defense and restrictions on alcoholic beverages.

CATHOLIC PARTY: Composed of several factions of different tendencies (Flemish Democrats and Agrarians, Walloon Democrats, Conservatives and Nationalists) held together by loyalty to Church, including a conservative right wing and a democratic left wing; represents middle classes and conservatives. In *foreign policy* stands for the peace treaties and reparations program and coöperation with the League of Nations; in *domestic policy*, for defense of Catholic Church interests, state contributions to expenses of religious schools, religious education in public schools, social reforms, adequate national defense, woman suffrage; divided on Flemish nationalist and language questions. (The Christian Democratic Party, which coöperates with the Catholic Party, is a Catholic working-class party, with a program of social reforms designed to draw Catholic workers away from the Socialist Party; has a syndicalist pro-

gram for industry based on sharing of control by employers and employees; constituency largely Flemish).

Leaders: M. Renkin (Premier and Minister of Interior), Henri Jaspar (formerly Premier), Senator Carnoy (formerly Minister of Interior), Baron Houart (Minister of Finance), Paul Crockaert (Minister of Colonies), M. Heyman (Minister of Industry; leader of Christian Democrats), Count de Broqueville (formerly Minister of National Defense), Baron E. Tibbaut (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Vicomte Prosper Poulet (formerly Premier), A. Van de Vyvere (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Albert Janssen (formerly Minister of Finance), Count Henry Carton de Wiart (Deputy, formerly Premier), P. Segers (Senator, formerly Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs), M. Tschoffen (formerly Minister of Colonies), M. Van Cauwelaert (Deputy, Burgomaster of Antwerp, leader of Flemish movement), Father Rulten (Senator).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Composed of two groups: Walloon (majority), anti-clerical, reformist; and Flemish (minority), friendly with Catholics, more radical, and Marxian. In *foreign policy*, favors program of 2d Internationale, League of Nations, limitation of armaments and free trade; in *domestic policy*, nationalization of mines, taxation of capital, representation of workers in industrial management, social and unemployment insurance, compulsory vocational education, government aid in cheap housing, and low taxation of workers.

Leaders: Emile Vandervelde (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Camille Huysmans (formerly Minister of Science and Arts), Eduard Anseele (formerly Minister of Railroads, Marine, Posts, and Telegraphs and Aëronautics), Emile Brunet (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Henri Lafontaine (Senator), Louis de Brouckère (Senator), Jules Destrée (Deputy, formerly Minister of Science and Arts), Max Hallet (Vice-President of the Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL PARTY: Represents upper middle class and, to a certain extent, large business interests, also professional groups; constituency largely French; comprises two factions, conservative and radical, the latter inclining to coöperation with the Socialists; nationalistic. Supported Franco-Belgian policy toward Germany, and later reparations program; favors the League of Nations free trade; collective bargaining in industry; anti-clerical.

Leaders: Paul Hymans (Minister of Foreign Affairs), A. Deveze (formerly Minister of National Defense), Maurice Lippens (formerly Minister of Transport), A. Max (Burgomaster of Brussels), Léon Dens (Minister of National Defense), Paul Emile Janson (formerly Minister of Justice), Charles Magnett (Speaker of the Upper Chamber), F. Masson (formerly Minister of Justice), Pierre Forthomme (formerly Minister of Posts, Telegraph, and Telephones), F. Bovesse (Minister of Posts, Telegraph, and Telephones).

FRONTIST PARTY: Extreme Flemish party; demands autonomy of Flemish part of country, and teaching in Flemish for children of Flemish parents.

Leader: Herman Vos (Deputy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
	(French language papers)	
Dernière Heure	Liberal; large circulation.	MM. Brébart and Oedenko (Eds.)
Echo de la Bourse	Financial.	F. Mesorten (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Etoile Belge	Liberal; advocates free trade.	G. Marquet (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Beaupain (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazette	Liberal.	M. Cattier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Independance Belge	Organ of Liberal Party; gives special attention to diplomatic and foreign news.	M. Dens (<i>Prop.</i>)
Libre Belgique	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Jourdain (<i>Dir.</i>)
Midi	Non-partisan.	M. Renette (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nation Belge	Catholic; conservative; nationalistic.	Fernand Neuray (<i>Dir.</i>)
Peuple	Socialist; organ of Belgian Labor Party.	Arthur Wauters (<i>Dir.</i>) August Dewinne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Soir	Non-partisan; largest circulation of any paper in Belgium.	V. Rossel (<i>Chief Prop.</i>) M. d'Arsac (<i>Ed.</i>)
XX ^{me} Siècle	Catholic; nationalistic.	Abbé N. Wallez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Echo du Soir	Financial.	Jules Claes (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Antwerp)		
Matin	Liberal.	Paul de Cauwer (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Antwerp)		F. de Roy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Métropole	Catholic; conservative.	Charles Decerf (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Antwerp)		
Neptune	Independent; non-partisan; anti-Socialist; with liberal tendency; leading paper for shipping and market news.	Henri Drost (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Antwerp)		
Gazette de Charleroi	Liberal.	M. Chomé (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Charleroi)		
Journal de Charleroi	Socialist.	G. Bufquin des Essarts (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Charleroi)		
Le Pays Wallon	Catholic.	M. H. J. Gobbe (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Charleroi)		
L'Express	Liberal.	
(Liège)		
Journal de Liège	Catholic.	Desire Horrent (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Liège)		
La Wallonie Socialiste	Socialist.	Isi Delvigne (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Liège)		
L'Avenir	Republican Socialist.	N. Duhot (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Mons)		
La Province	Liberal.	H. Simonet (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Mons)		
(Flemish language papers)		
Het Laatste Nieuws	Liberal.	Julius Hoste (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nieuwsblad	Catholic; democratic.	O. Steghers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuws van den Dag	Catholic.	Mlle. de Myttenaere, Mme. Vve. Huyghe (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Standaard	Organ of Flemish Catholic Party.	F. Van den Eynde (<i>Dir.</i>) Jan Boon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazet van Antwerpen	Democratic; catholic; one of strongest Flemish papers.	M. Goris (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Antwerp)		
Handelsblad	Conservative, with leaning toward Catholic Party; trade and ship news.	John Van Dieren (<i>Dir.</i>) J. Van Menten (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Antwerp)		
Morgenpost	Organ of Flemish Democratic Catholic Party.	J. Verstraelen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Antwerp)		
Nieuwe Gazet	Liberal; large local circulation.	Auguste Monet (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Antwerp)		
Schelde	Radical; Flemish nationalist.	Dr. J. A. Spincemaille (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Antwerp)		Herman Vos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksgazet	Organ of Flemish section of Socialist Party; wide circulation.	G. Eckelers (<i>Dir.</i>) Urbain Jamar (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Antwerp)		

BELGIUM

17

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i> (French language papers)	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
L'Essor Colonial (weekly) .	Colonial questions.	
Revue Catholique (weekly) .	Catholic.	van den Houde (<i>Ed.</i>)
Congo (monthly)	Colonial questions.	
Flambeau (monthly) . . .	Liberal; special attention to foreign affairs.	MM. Gregoire and Grosjean (<i>Eds.</i>)
Moniteur des Intérêts Matéri- els	Financial.	
Revue Belge (monthly) . .	Catholic.	Pierre Goemaere (<i>Pub.</i>)
Revue Générale (monthly) .	Catholic.	Henri Davignon and Auguste Melot (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence Télégraphique Belge .	Semi-official.	M. Olivier, Baron Donny (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
Association de la Presse Belge.	Independent.	Paul de Lantsheere (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	Maurice Liesenborghs (<i>Pres.</i>)

BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual seat of government)

Area: 514,155 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Paraguay)

Population: 3,115,000 (1928 estimate)

President

DR. DANIEL SALAMANCA (Genuine Republican)

Elected January 4, 1931

Assumed office March 5, 1931, for four-year term

Cabinet

Non-party

Appointed March 5, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of January 4, 1931

UPPER CHAMBER		LOWER CHAMBER	
(Senado)		(Cámara de Diputados)	
<i>(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)</i>		<i>(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)</i>	
<i>President:</i> JOSÉ LUIS TEJADA SORZANO		<i>President:</i> GUSTAVO RIOS BRIDOUX	
(Liberal)		(Genuine Republican)	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	10	Liberal	36
Genuine Republican	5	Genuine Republican	28
Personalist Republican	1	Personalist Republican	9
	—	Nationalist	3
Total	16	Independent	2
		Total	78

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

After the Government of Hernando Siles was overthrown by the Revolution of June, 1930, a Military Junta headed by General Carlos Blanco Galindo and integrated by five Military Chiefs took charge of the Executive Office.

Elections for Senators and Deputies were held on January 4th, 1931; the next day the Presidential elections took place with the results as given above.

There was only one candidate for the Presidency — Dr. Daniel Salamanca, who received the unanimous support of all parties. Sr. Luis Tejada Sorzano was elected Vice-President. His opponent was ex-President Bautista Saavedra (Personalist Republican).

The Liberal and Genuine Republican parties are being completely reorganized. The Personalist Republicans and Nationalists form the minority of Congress.

LIBERAL PARTY: Founded in 1880; in power from 1898 to 1920 when the Government of José Gutierrez Guerra was overthrown by the Republican Party in a revolution. The *foreign policy* of this party favors peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Its *domestic policy* advocates road and railroad construction, development of natural resources, attraction of immigrants, improvements in the welfare of the Indian population, betterment of public schools, etc. This party has been inactive since 1920. According to results of the last popular election in January, 1931, it leads in both chambers of Congress.

Leaders: Ismael Montes (Twice President), José Luis Tejada Sorzano (Vice-President), Tomas Manuel Elio, Carlos Calvo, Ricardo Martinez Vargas, Casto Rojas, Hugo Montes, Alfredo H. Otero, José Salinas, Hugo E. Zalles, Roberto Ballivian.

GENUINE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Founded in 1914 by Dr. Daniel Salamanca and Sr. José Maria Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the Revolution of 1920 the Republican Party split into two sections: (1) The Saavedristas (first called the Government Republicans and now the Personalist Republicans) who in 1921 elected Dr. Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) The Escalieristas (now called the Genuine Republicans) followers of the defeated candidate, Dr. José Maria Escalier. The program of this party as regards *foreign policy* advocates acquisition of territory now under dispute, and invocation of the League of Nations to determine question of obtaining outlet to the sea. In *domestic policy* advocates freedom of speech and of the press.

Leaders: Dr. Daniel Salamanca (President), José Maria Escalier, Luis Calvo, Carlos Victor Aramayo, Rafael de Ugarte, Demetrio Canelas, Florian Zambrana (Minister of Public Works and Communications), Jorge Saenz.

PERSONALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY: This party whose head is Bautista Saavedra is composed of most of the followers he had during his administration and that separated from the Genuine Republican to form this separate unit. Their program is similar to that of the Genuine Republican Party and was adverse to Dr. Siles' administration.

Leaders: Bautista Saavedra (former President), Abdon S. Saavedra, Eduardo Diez de Medina, David Alvestegui, Juan Manuel Sainz, Julio Tellez Reyes, Pedro Zilvete Arce.

NATIONALIST PARTY: This party was formed by Dr. Hernando Siles and its program is similar to that of the Liberal Party. It increased taxation and followed the recommendations of the mission headed by Dr. Kemmerer to improve the economic situation of the country. This party was deposed from power in June, 1930, and now is very inactive as most of its members are being prosecuted for illegal proceedings during their administration.

Leaders: Hernando Siles (former President), Rafael Taborga, José Antezana German Costas, Carlos Salinas, Federico Ostria Reyes.

PRESS

The following papers are all published in La Paz.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario	Independent; largest circulation.	Manuel Carrasco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Liberal	Liberal.	Julian Cespedes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republica	Personalist Republican	Pedro Zilvete Arce (<i>Ed.</i>)
Razon	Genuine Republican	Carlos Otero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	Arturo Otero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Boletin Comercial (weekly).	Commercial, industrial.	Julio Boytia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bolivia Economica	Commercial, industrial.	Néstor Adiazola (<i>Dir.</i>)

BRAZIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro

Area: 3,285,318 square miles

Population: 40,272,650 (1930 estimate)

Chief of Provisional Government

DR. GETULIO VARGAS

(Liberal Alliance)

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following military overthrow
of preceding administration

Cabinet

Appointed November 3, 1930

PARLIAMENT *

(Congresso Nacional)

Dissolved by revolutionary government; new elections pending

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of 1930 (nine-year term; renewed by
thirds every three years)*

President: VITAL HENRIQUE BAPTISTE
SOARES (Conservative Republican)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative Republican	55
Liberal Alliance	4
Independents	4

Total 63

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara dos Deputados)

Election of 1930 (for three years)

President: DR. S. DO REGO BARROS
(Conservative Republican)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative Republican	165
Liberal Alliance	40
Independents	7

Total 212

* As constituted prior to the revolution of 1930.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930. It resulted in the overthrow of the government of Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Souza. The rebels were led by Dr. Getulio Vargas, who charged the government with having fraudulently assured the election to the Presidency of its favorite, Dr. Julio Prestes, on March 1, 1930. Dr. Vargas, the opposition candidate in the election, had been nominated by the Liberal Alliance Party. The program of this party may in a sense be regarded as the program of the present provisional government, although it intends to pursue its activities on a wider scope than that expressed in the platform.

LIBERAL ALLIANCE PARTY: Formed by the States of Minas Geraes, Rio Grande do Sul, and Parabyha for the purpose of offering a candidate to oppose the Conservative Republican Party at the presidential elections of March 1, 1930. Has carried out its promise of granting amnesty to those who took part in the civil conflicts of 1922 and 1924. Advocates reform of electoral system, compulsory enrollment and secret ballot; reform of the Federal Courts, crea-

secondary and higher instruction; autonomy for Federal District; strengthening of the navy by renewal of material; increased salary for public functionaries but decrease in their numbers; revision of the tariff; continuance of the stabilization plan for finance, with modifications and improvements based on actual experience; creation of a separate Department for Instruction, Education, and Hygiene; reinstitution of work against droughts in northern Brazil; comprehensive plan for the unification of rail, steamship, and highway transportation; reorganization of the Bank of Brazil so that it will no longer act as a competitor of other banks and can exert control over them. Opposes policy of valorization of coffee.

Leaders: Dr. Getulio Vargas (Provisional President of the Republic), Oswaldo Aranha (Minister of Finance), Afranio de Mello Franco (Minister of Foreign Affairs), José Fernandes Leite de Castro (Minister of War), Rear Admiral Protogenes Guimarães (Minister of the Navy), Assis Brazil (Minister of Agriculture), José Americo (Minister of Transportation), Francisco de Campos (Minister of Education and Public Health), Mauricio Cardozo (Minister of Justice), Dr. Lindolpho Leopoldo Boekel Collor (Minister of Labor, Industry and Commerce).

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Until recently the only recognized political party in Brazil. Prior to the founding of the National Democratic Party the only political elements were those in power and those aspiring to government positions. Once aspirants reached their goal, they were automatically incorporated in the Government or Conservative Republican Party. The program of the party has, therefore, not been defined, but has been formulated by each new administration.

Leaders: Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Souza (deposed President of the Republic), Dr. F. Mello Vianna (formerly Vice-President of the Republic and President of the Senate), Octavio Mangabeira (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. S. do Rego Barros (last President of the Chamber of Deputies), Dr. Manoel Villaboim (formerly leader in Chamber of Deputies).

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded something over five years ago in São Paulo; branch opened in Rio de Janeiro on May 18, 1927. The Party being still in its infancy, its program is not yet well developed. It advocates political reforms through such means as modification of the present electoral system; secret ballot; and woman suffrage. In the last election it failed to seat any members in the Parliament.

Leaders: Dr. J. F. de Assis Brazil (Minister of Agriculture) and Francisco Morato.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Batalha	Liberal.	João Pallut (<i>Prop.</i>) José Guilherme (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correio da Manhã	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service.	Paulo Bittencourt (<i>Prop.</i>) Paulo Filho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Carioca	Independent, liberal tendency.	E. Macedo Soares (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Old established paper; widely read.	O. R. Dantas and Nobrega Cunha (<i>Dir.s.</i>)
Globo	Independent.	Roberto Marinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal	Independent; best-edited paper in Rio de Janeiro.	Sociedade Anonyma O Jor (<i>Prop.</i>) Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal do Brasil	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	Count Pereira Carneiro (<i>Proc.</i>) Barbosa Lima Sobrinho (<i>Ed.</i>)

BRAZIL

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Jornal do Commercio	Conservative Republican; oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Felix Pacheco (<i>Prop.</i>) Oscar da Costa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noite (evening)	Conservative Republican.	Augusto Lima (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patria	Liberal.	Antenor Novaes (<i>Prop.</i>) Milton Prates (<i>Ed.</i>) Osião Matto (<i>Ed.</i>) Geraldo Rocha (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Moniz Sodré (<i>Ed.</i>) Altamirando Requião (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguardia	Independent.	
Diário da Bahia	Democratic.	
(Bahia)		
Diário de Notícias	Democratic.	
(Bahia) (evening)		
Imparcial	Democratic.	Manoel Vaz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia)		
Tarde	Conservative Republican.	Simões Filho (<i>Prop.</i>) Wenceslau Gallo (<i>Ed.</i>) Acir Sampaio (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		
Gazeta do Povo	Democratic.	
(Curityba)		
Republica	Conservative Republican; long-established daily.	João Sampaio (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
(Curityba, Paraná)		
Estado de Minas	Independent.	A. D. Maghales (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Minas Geraes)		
Diário da Manhã	Democratic; only avowed protagonist in Pernambuco district of any of the national parties; only recently founded but already one of most widely read papers in the city.	Lima Cavalcanti Irmãos (<i>Prop.</i>) Caio de Lima Cavalcanti (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Diário de Pernambuco . . .	Independent; long-established paper, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northwest Brazil.	José dos Anjos and Salvador Nigro (<i>Dirs.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Jornal de Recife	Independent; morning and evening editions.	Col. Luiz de Faria (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Philemon de Albuquerque (<i>Ed. morning edition</i>) Dr. Aprigio de Faria (<i>Ed. evening edition</i>) Medeiros Bros. (<i>Props.</i>) Romeu Medeiros (<i>Ed.</i>) Viuva Caldes, Jr., A. Alexandre and A. Carrazeni (<i>Dirs.</i>) F. Berros (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Jornal Pequeno	Independent.	
(Pernambuco) (evening)		
Correio Povo	Independent.	
(Porto Alegre)		
Diário Notícias	Independent.	
(Porto Alegre)		
Tribuna	Independent; founded in 1893.	M. Nascimento, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>) Octavio Viega (<i>Mgr.</i>) Rudolf Troppmair (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Rudolf Peschke (<i>Ed.</i>) Oswald Chateaubriand (<i>Ed.</i>) Nobor Caires de Britto (<i>Ed.</i>) Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>) Ismael Ribeiro (<i>Ed.</i>) Octavio Castro (<i>Dir.</i>) Pedro Ferraz (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. José Maria Lisboa Junior (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Santos)		
Deutsche Zeitung	Non-partisan; organ of the German colony.	
(São Paulo) (afternoon)		
Diário da Noite	Governmental; founded in 1924.	
(São Paulo) (evening)		
Diário de São Paulo	Governmental; founded in 1928.	
(São Paulo)		
Diário Nacional	Democratic; founded in 1927.	
(São Paulo)		
Diário Popular	Independent.	
(São Paulo) (evening)		
Estado de São Paulo	Democratic; long-established and influential paper with largest circulation of any in Brazil.	Nestor Rangel Pestana and Julio de Mesquita Filho (<i>Dirs.</i>) Plinio de Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>) Commendador Angelo Poci (<i>Ed.</i>)
(São Paulo)		
Fanfulla	Non-partisan; widely read by Italian population throughout southern Brazil.	
(São Paulo)		

BRAZIL

23

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Folha de Noite and Manhã (São Paulo)	Socialistic, independent tendency.	Olival Costa and Luiz Moura (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Gazoba (São Paulo)	Liberal.	Casper Libero and Enrico Martins (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Actualidade (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	João Lima and Josias Guedes (<i>Eds.</i>)
Brazil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Felix Celso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta da Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	

NEWS AGENCY

Unias Telegrafica Brasileira	Independent.
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Founded by the *Correio da
Manhã*

BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia

Area: 39,814 square miles

Population: 5,772,600 (1929 estimate)

Ruler

KING BORIS III

Ascended throne October 3, 1918

Cabinet

National Bloc

First appointed under premiership of Alexander Malinov,
June 29, 1931

Reorganized October 12, 1931

Premier

NICHOLAS MUSHANOV (Democratic)

PARLIAMENT

(Sobranie)

Election of June 21, 1931 (for four years)

President: ALEXANDER MALINOV (Democratic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Bloc (Agrarian — 72, Democratic — 42, National Liberal — 29, Radical — 7, Others — 2) . . .	152
Democratic Entente	64
Labor (formerly Communist).	31
National Liberal (Smilov Group)	14
Macedonian Group	8
Social Democratic	5
Total	274

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL BLOC

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Composed of moderate middle-class elements and intellectuals, with a program similar to that of the Democratic Entente, but more progressive in tendency. It initiated and now leads the National Bloc.

Leaders: Alexander Malinov (President of the Sobranie, first Premier of the Government of the National Bloc), Nicolas Mushanov (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Gherghinov (Minister of Home Affairs), St. Stefanov (Minister of Finance), Prof. P. Stoyanov, Ch. Mutafov.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Radical at times; composed of the great majority of farmers. Originally under the leadership of Draguiev, who went into opposition against agrarian government of Stambuliski in 1919. In *foreign policy* favors

accord with neighboring countries, especially with Yugoslavia; in *domestic policy* favors wide land reforms, development of agriculture with state financial assistance to the farmers.

Leaders: D. Guitchev (Minister of Agriculture), K. Muraviev (Minister of Education), G. Jordanov (Minister of Public Works), V. Dimov (General Secretary of Party), N. Zahariev (Vice-President of the Sobranie).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Petrov Group): Composed in part of more progressive followers of the late Premier Radoslavov.

Leaders: G. Petrov (Minister of Trade), D. Vurbenov (Minister of Justice), P. Shopov (Vice-President of the Sobranie), P. Daspskalov.

RADICAL PARTY: Has advanced democratic reform tendencies. In *foreign policy* it follows the same line as the Democratic Entente; in *domestic policy* advocates direct participation in legislation by referendum, state aid to co-operative societies, benefits to the poor, woman suffrage.

Leaders: Stoyan Kostourkov (Minister of Railways), Prof. G. P. Ghenov and P. Denev (Deputies).

NATIONAL AGRARIAN LABOR PARTY: Composed of small dissident group of the National Liberal Party (Petrov Group).

Leader: T. Constantinov.

OPPOSITION PARTIES

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE: Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals; originated in opposition bloc comprising Democrats, Radicals, Populists and Progressives with the support of the National Entente antagonistic to former Premier Stambulski and the temporary support of the Socialists and National Liberals. In *foreign policy* favors co-operation with the League of Nations and understanding and accord with neighboring states; in *domestic policy* advocates strengthening of state authority in Parliament, local autonomy, financial rehabilitation by balanced budget and stabilized currency, economic reconstruction by public works, reclamation of low areas by drainage to encourage agriculture, and reforms in public education.

Leaders: Andrei Liaptchev (Formerly Premier), Atanas Bourrov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Tzankov (formerly Premier and Minister of Education), Vladimir Mollov (formerly Minister of Finance), Grigor Vassilev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Prof. George Danailov (formerly Minister of Public Works), Prof. Petco Stainov (formerly Minister of Railways).

LABOR PARTY: Formed by former members of the Communist Party which was the Bulgarian section of the 3 Internationale, in touch with the Moscow organization, and which was suppressed in April, 1925.

Leaders: A. Boyadjiev, P. Napetov.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Smilov Group): Composed of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premiers Radoslavov and Stambulov. Was in coalition with the Democratic Entente during the last months of its office.

Leaders: B. Smilov (formerly Minister of Trade), Chr. Statev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Iv. Anguelov.

MACEDONIAN GROUP: Members elected from the Macedonian districts of Bulgaria. Advocates Macedonian autonomy and, in general, rights of Bulgarian minorities abroad, revision of peace treaties; opposed to Serbo-Bulgarian rapprochement.

Leaders: Dr. Stanishev, P. Murmev, V. Vassilev.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar in program to British Labor Party; has a moderate constitutional socialistic reform program; affiliated with the 2nd Internationale; favors equal political rights for men and women.

Leaders: Janko Sakusov, Krustiu Pastukhov, D. Neykov.

STAMBULISKI EMIGRÉS: Some of those who shared in the Stambuliski Government (some still in exile) grouped themselves about N. Atanassov and Stoyanov or about Kosta Todorov and Obov. The former are said to maintain relations with the 3d Internationale and the latter with the Yugoslav Government. A bill is being prepared for the amnesty of the emigrés.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Bulgarie	Semi-official government organ. In French.	N. P. Nikolaiev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Demokratcheski Zgovor . .	Organ of Democratic Entente.	Dimiter Pavlov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dnevnik	Independent; evening edition of <i>Utro</i> . (Was sympathetic to the late Premier Radoslavov.)	S. Naumov, M. Ghenovich (<i>Eds.</i>)
Dobrudja	Organ of Dobrudja nationalists.	Vladimir Popov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Makedonia	Organ of Macedonian National Committee.	D. Tallev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mir	A leading paper; strong affiliation with Democratic Entente. (Was organ of M. Geshov.)	Ivan Peev-Plachkov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narod	Organ of Socialist Party.	V. Punev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nezavissimost	Organ of Petrov group of National Liberals.	P. Karchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pladne	Organ of Obov and Todorov Agrarians.	I. Valkov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Radikal	Organ of the Radical Party.	Minko Guenov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovo (evening)	Political and commercial paper; connected with Democratic Entente.	T. Kojukharov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svobodna Rech (morning edition of <i>Slovo</i>)	Organ of Democratic Entente.	T. Metchkaroff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tergovsko-Promishlen Glas .	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Dimitrov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trakia	Organ of Thracian refugees.	Dimiter Nikolov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Utro	Independent; sensational; large circulation.	S. Tanev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vestnik na Vestnitzite . .	Informational.	Published periodically by Association of Bulgarian Journalists.
Zname	Organ of the Democratic Party, and as such the semi-official organ of National Bloc Government.	Dr. P. Penchev (<i>Ed.</i>) Vasil Paskov (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Zora	Independent; a well-informed paper; tends to support Cabinet.	D. Krapchev (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Zemledelsko Zname (twice a week)	Organ of extreme wing of Agrarian Party.	Christo Cholakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kambana (weekly)	Conservative, with National- Liberal tendencies; pro- German.	Kr. Stanchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mladejka Duma (weekly). . .	Organ of Labor Youth move- ment.	Z. Stefanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Naroden Priatel (weekly). . .	Independent.	M. Velez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narodna Otrbrana (weekly) . .	Organ of military circles.	Capt. Trifounov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otechestvo (weekly)	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	Col. Mitov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pobeda (weekly)	Agrarian.	As. Stambolisky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Preporets (weekly). . . .	Personal organ of former Premier Liapchev, voicing views of Democrats in En- tente.	Grigor Vassilev (<i>Ed.</i>) V. Takev, N. Padarev (<i>Contrib.</i> <i>Eds.</i>)
Zemledelska Pravda (weekly)	Organ of Dragiev-Tomov wing of Agrarian Party.	Stanko Momchev, D. Dragiev (<i>Eds.</i>)
Zveno (fortnightly)	Political.	D. Kazasov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Archives of Social Politics. (monthly)	Social and economic; socialist.	P. Djidrov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Eco- nomic Society (monthly)	Economic.	M. Stoyanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
NarodnoStopanstvo(monthly)	Economic.	Dr. Iv. Zlatarev (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	Christo Silianov (<i>Pres.</i>)
Bulgarian Telegraph News Agency	Official.	Traiko Popov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Press Direction.	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	Iv. Popoff (<i>Dir.</i>)
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	Rh. Markham (<i>Pres.</i>)

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa

Area: 3,690,043 square miles

Population: 10,353,778 (1931 estimate)

Governor-General

THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH

Cabinet

Conservative

Appointed August 7, 1930

Prime Minister

RICHARD BEDFORD BENNETT (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*As of November 15, 1931 (Nominated for life
by Governor-General in Council)*

Speaker: P. E. BLONDIN (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	47
Conservative	46
Vacancies *	3
Total	96

* These vacancies will in the usual course be filled by Conservatives thus giving that party a majority in the Senate.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Election of July 28, 1930 (for five years)

Speaker: GEORGE BLACK (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	137
Liberal	87
United Farmers of Alberta and Ontario	10
Progressive	2
Labor	3
Liberal Progressive	3
Independent Labor	1
Independent	2
Total	245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Elected to office July 28, 1930, on a "Canada First" policy predicated upon protective tariffs adequate to safeguard home industries against competition of mass production or cheap labor of other countries. Demands reciprocal preferences in tariffs on mutually beneficial basis, even within the Empire. Partially revised Canadian tariff at special session of 1930 and regular session of 1931. Pledged to national old age pensions; to national highways; to maximum utilization of Canadian natural resources in Canada; to the fostering and development of agricultural and livestock and other basic industries; and to the coöperative economic development of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Leaders: R. B. Bennett (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Minister of Finance), Sir George

H. Perley (Minister without portfolio), G. D. Robertson (Minister of Labor), Hugh Guthrie (Minister of Justice and Attorney-General), E. N. Rhodes (Minister of Fisheries), H. H. Stevens (Minister of Trade and Commerce), R. J. Manion (Minister of Railways and Canals), E. B. Ryckman (Minister of National Revenue), J. A. Macdonald (Minister without portfolio), Arthur Sauvé (Postmaster General), Colonel Murray MacLaren (Minister of Pensions and National Health), H. A. Stewart (Minister of Public Works), C. H. Cahan (Secretary of State), Colonel D. M. Sutherland (Minister of National Defense), Alfred Duranleau (Minister of Marine), Thomas G. Murphy (Minister of Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs), Maurice Dupré (Solicitor-General), W. A. Gordon (Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Minister of Mines), Major Robert Weir (Minister of Agriculture).

LIBERAL PARTY: It is traditionally the low-tariff party, emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing nations of the British Commonwealth; supports and has been prominent in the enactment of social reform measures, such as old-age pensions; favors negotiation of special reciprocal trade agreements with countries both within and without the British Empire.

The Liberal-Progressive Group is for all practical purposes merged with the Liberal Party.

Leaders: William Lyon Mackenzie King (formerly Prime Minister, Leader in House of Commons), Raoul Dandurand (Leader in Senate), Ernest Lapointe (formerly Minister of Justice), J. L. Ralston (formerly Minister of National Defense), James Malcolm (formerly Minister of Trade and Commerce), P. J. A. Cardin (formerly Minister of Marine and Fisheries), Charles Stewart (formerly Minister of Interior), W. D. Euler (formerly Minister of National Revenue).

UNITED FARMERS PARTY OF ALBERTA AND ONTARIO: Advocates complete free trade, public ownership of all public utilities, abolition of the Senate, proportional representation. It is, generally speaking, anti-imperialistic.

Leaders: Robert Gardiner (Chairman of Party, Leader in House of Commons), E. J. Garland, G. G. Coote, William Irvine.

LABOR GROUP: Moderate socialist group. Favors collectivist legislation.

Leaders: James S. Woodsworth, Angus McInnis, A. A. Heaps and Humphrey Mitchell.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALBERTA		
Herald (evening) (Calgary)	Independent.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. H. Woods (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (evening) (Edmonton)	Independent; liberal.	Chas. E. Campbell (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Journal (evening) (Edmonton)	Independent; conservative.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) John M. Imrie (<i>Ed.</i>)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
Evening Sun (evening) . . . (Vancouver)	Liberal.	R. J. Cromie (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Morning Star (Vancouver)	Independent; liberal.	Victor Odium (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Vancouver Daily Province . . (Vancouver)	Independent; conservative.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Roy Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
Colonist (Victoria)	Conservative.	Matson Estate (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles Swayne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (Victoria)	Liberal.	B. C. Nicholas (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
MANITOBA		
Sun (evening) (Brandon)	Conservative.	J. B. Whitehead (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Graphic (evening) (Portage la Prairie)	Independent; liberal.	Graphic Liberal Printing Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>)
Tribune (evening) (Winnipeg)	Independent, with conserva- tive leanings.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. L. MacTavish (<i>Ed.</i>)
Winnipeg Free Press (Winnipeg)	Independent; liberal; long- established paper with wide circulation.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press Prairie Farmer (weekly) (Winnipeg)	Independent; liberal; long- established journal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
One Big Union Bulletin (weekly) (Winnipeg)	Radical.	Winnipeg Central Labor Council (<i>Props.</i>)
Country Guide (semi-monthly) (Winnipeg)	Independent.	The United Grain Growers, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) G. F. Chipman (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW BRUNSWICK		
Telegraph-Journal (St. John)	Independent.	New Brunswick Pub. Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. M. Belding (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times-Globe (St. John)	Independent.	New Brunswick Pub. Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. M. Belding (<i>Ed.</i>)
NOVA SCOTIA		
Chronicle (Halifax)	Liberal.	Hon. F. B. McCurdy (<i>Prop.</i>) H. W. Jones (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Star (Halifax)	Liberal.	The Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) Harvey W. Jones (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Halifax)	Conservative.	The Dennis Estate (<i>Props.</i>) W. H. Dennis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mail (evening) (Halifax)	Conservative; evening edition of <i>Herald</i> .	The Dennis Estate (<i>Props.</i>) Hiram Weir (<i>Ed.</i>)
ONTARIO		
Expositor (Brantford)	Independent; liberal.	The Preston Family (<i>Props.</i>) W. B. Preston (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (evening) (Hamilton)	Independent; conservative; long-established paper.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Whig-Standard (Kingston)	Independent.	Rupert Davies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advertiser (London)	Liberal.	Melville W. Rossie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press (London)	Independent; conservative; long-established morning and evening paper.	A. R. Ford (<i>Ed.</i>)
Citizen (Ottawa)	Liberal; morning and evening paper.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. A. Bowman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal (Ottawa)	Conservative; morning and evening paper.	P. D. Ross (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Norman Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standard (St. Catharines)	Independent; conservative.	H. B. Burgoyne (<i>Prop.</i>) Harris Walsh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe (Toronto)	Liberal; long-established paper.	The Jaffray Family (<i>Props.</i>) H. W. Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mail and Empire (Toronto)	Conservative; influential paper with large circulation.	I. W. Killam (<i>Prop.</i>) John Scott (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (evening) (Toronto)	Liberal; claims largest circula- tion of any English daily in Canada.	J. E. Atkinson (<i>Prop.</i>) Joseph T. Clark (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegram (evening) (Toronto)	Conservative.	Estate of the late John Ross Robertson (<i>Prop.</i>) Irving E. Robertson (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Farmers' Sun (weekly) . . . (Toronto)	Independent farm journal.	The United Farmers of Ontario (<i>Props.</i>) R. Bridger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Post (weekly) . . . (Toronto)	Financial.	J. B. MacLean (<i>Prop.</i>) Floyd Chalmers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Forum (monthly) . . (Toronto)	Political and economic.	J. F. White (<i>Ed.</i>)

QUEBEC

Canada (Montreal) . . .	Liberal French daily.	J. E. Prevost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Devoir (Montreal) . . .	Independent; nationalist.	Henri Bourassa, M. P. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette (Montreal) . . .	Conservative; influential organ, specializing in commercial and financial news.	Hon. Smeaton White (<i>Prop.</i>) Paul E. Bilkey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Montreal Herald (evening) . . (Montreal)	Liberal; Montreal's oldest daily; established 1811.	Senator Casgrain (<i>Prop.</i>) C. R. Sibley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Montreal Star (evening) . . . (Montreal)	Independent; conservative; largest circulation of any English daily in Montreal.	Lord Atholstan (<i>Prop.</i>) Albert R. Carman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patrie (Montreal) . . .	Independent; conservative; in French.	J. H. Fortier (<i>Prop.</i>)
Presse (evening) . . .	Liberal; in French; claims largest circulation of any daily in Canada, French or English.	M. du Tremblay (<i>Prop.</i>) Oswald Mayrand (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Times (weekly) . . (Montreal)	Independent; conservative.	R. E. Cox (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standard (weekly) . . .	Independent; conservative; illustrated; large home circulation.	Lord Atholstan (<i>Prop.</i>) Fred Yorston (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association (quarterly) (Montreal)	Economic and financial.	J. B. Bell and H. B. Henwood (<i>Eds.</i>)
Chronicle-Telegraph . . .	Independent; established in 1764; in English.	E. G. Smith (<i>Man. Dir.</i>) A. G. Penny (<i>Ed.</i>)
Soleil (evening) . . .	Liberal; in French.	J. C. Harvey (<i>Ed.</i>)

SASKATCHEWAN

Leader-Post.	Liberal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Props.</i>) D. B. Macrae (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star	Conservative.	C. E. Campbell (<i>Prop.</i>)
Star-Phoenix	Independent.	The Sifton Family (<i>Props.</i>) J. S. Woodward (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Producer (weekly) . . (Saskatoon)	Independent farm paper.	P. Waldron (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press (Toronto, Ont.)	Association of newspaper publishers.	M. E. Nichols (<i>Pres.</i>) J. F. B. Livesay (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
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CHILE

Capital: Santiago

Area: 289,890 square miles

Population: 4,300,000 (1929 estimate)

President

JUAN ESTEBAN MONTERO

Elected October 4, 1931; assumed office December 5, 1931, for six-year term

Cabinet

Non-political

Appointed November 15, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Senadores)

Election of May 21, 1926 (renewed by halves every four years). Half renewed by "selection" of May 21, 1930

President: PEDRO OPAZO LETELIER
(Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	17
Radical	12
Conservative	10
Democratic	4
Communist	2

Total 45

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

"Selection" of May 21, 1930 (four-year term)

President: ARTURO MONTECINOS
(Radical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical	36
Liberal	33
Democratic	28
Conservative	23
Republican (CRAC)	13

Total 133

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Instead of the election which was scheduled for May 21, 1930, to renew half of the Upper Chamber and the entire Lower Chamber, a "selection" by the political parties in conjunction with the government was held. The consortium of political leaders, in accordance with provisions of the electoral law, requested the Board of Elections, no opponents existing, to proclaim the names of nominees as if elections had taken place. This was to avoid trouble and expense.

The administration of President Ibañez, was overthrown by a civil uprising in July, 1931, and new elections were held in October, 1931.

RADICAL PARTY: Its program aimed originally at a lay régime in the management of the state. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. Its economic views lean toward state socialism. Resolutions adopted at a party convention in December, 1931, indicate a decided swing to the left.

Leaders: Augusto Rivera Parga (President of the Party), Nicolás

Marambio (formerly President of the Party), Juan A. Rios (formerly President of the Party, Deputy), Enrique Oyarzún, Manuel Trucco (Senators), and Hector Boccardo.

LIBERAL PARTY: Pursues a policy midway between the Radical and the Conservative Parties.

Leaders: Pedro Opazo Letelier (President of Party, President of Upper Chamber), Matias Silva (formerly President of the Party), Armando Jaramillo (Senator), Ismael Edwards Matté (Deputy), Francisco Garcés Gana.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Advocates the extension of the vote; favors protection to national industries; champions the cause of the working classes. A branch of this party has socialistic principles. Another group has set up an independent camp under the name "Communists."

Leaders: Fidel Estay, Aquiles Concha (Senators).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Made up mainly of men of distinction and wealth. It early became the defender of the Catholic Church until the separation of Church and State was agreed upon with its assent (1925). The economic program of this party is based on individualism and free trade, yet there is a marked trend toward Christian socialism.

Leaders: Arturo Lyon-Peña and Joaquin Echenique (Senators).

REPUBLICAN PARTY (Confederation Republicana Accion Civica, CRAC): A new party formed in 1930. It is strongly in favor of the present Government program.

Leaders: Luis Moreno Fontanes (President of Party), Luis Cruz Almeyda (Deputy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Ilustrado	Conservative; progressive.	Luis Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial (evening)	Non-political tabloid.	Augusto Ovalle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Santiago and Valparaiso)	Independent with progressive tendencies; large circulation; founded at Valparaiso in 1827.	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>) Clemente Diaz (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i> Santiago edition) J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i> Valparaiso edition)
Ultimas Noticias (evening) . .	Independent; evening edition of <i>Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>) Byron Gigoux (<i>Dir.</i>) Félix Nieto del Rio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista Chilena (monthly) . .	Political, historical, cultural.	Julio Asmussen Urrutia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mercurio (Antofagasta)	Formerly connected with <i>Mercurio</i> of Santiago and Valparaiso; has no political affiliation; understood to be allied to nitrate interests.	
Discussion (Chillan)	Independent; one of oldest papers in Chile.	Jorge Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (Concepción City)	Organ of Catholic Church.	Exequiel de la Barra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sur (Concepción City)	Formerly organ of Radical Party; now independent.	Aurelio Lamas (<i>Prop.</i>) Luis Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tarapacá (Iquique)	Commercial.	Alberto Brandan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estrella (Valparaiso)	Independent; evening edition of <i>Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unión (Valparaiso)	Conservative.	Fernando Silva M. (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHINA

Capital: Nanking

Total Area: 4,278,000 square miles

Population: 444,653,000 (1928 Maritime Customs estimate)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA *

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

State Council

The State Council is the highest unit under the system of government provided for by the Organic Law

Chairman of State Council

LIN SEN

Designated as the head of the government for purposes of representation. The State Council, in addition to the Chairman, consists of thirty-two members.

Dependent from the State Council are the —

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

Executive Yüan: Sun Fo (Chairman), assisted in the executive work of the government by nine ministries, *viz.*: Interior (Secretary, Li Wen-fan); Foreign Affairs (Secretary, Eugene Chen); Military Affairs (Secretary, Ho Ying-ching); Navy (Secretary, Chen Shao-kuan); Finance (Secretary, Huang Han-liang); Industry, Commerce, and Labor (Secretary, Chen Kung-po); Education (Secretary, C. H. Chu); Railways (Secretary, Yeh Kung-cho); Communications (Secretary, Chen Ming-hsu); and by four boards, *viz.*: Reconstruction, Anti-Opium, Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs, and Labor Affairs.

Legislative Yüan: Chang Chi (Chairman), assisted by standing committees on Codification, Foreign Relations, Finance, Economics, and Military Affairs; and three departments: the Secretariat, Bureau of Statistics, and Bureau of Compilation.

Judicial Yüan: Wang Ch'ung-hui (Chairman), assisted by the Ministry of Justice (Secretary, Lo Wen-kan), the Supreme Court, the Administrative Court, and the Commission for the Discretionary Punishment of Officials.

* The government outlined was established by the Organic Law for the National Government of the Republic of China, adopted by the Central Political Council, and promulgated at Nanking on October 3, 1928, by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party). This government is to function during the present period of "political tutelage" of the Chinese people. By an interpretative resolution passed by the Central Executive Committee at the time of the promulgation of the Organic Law, the system of government thereby created was made subject to the control and supervision of the Kuomintang. The authoritative bodies in the Central Kuomintang Party organization are the Central Executive Committee, the Central Supervisory Committee, and the Central Political Council. The third meeting of the National Congress of the Kuomintang, from which these bodies derive their authority, took place from March 15 to 29, 1929. The period of "political tutelage" is limited to six years.

Examination Yüan: Tai Chi-tao (Chairman).

Control Yüan: Yu Yu-jen (Chairman).

Each Yüan has a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KUOMINTANG, or NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government): Advocates program supporting Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, *i.e.*, Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; in *foreign policy*, opposed to present status of China's international relations; desires revision of so-called "unequal treaties" and abolition of extraterritoriality; in *domestic policy*, plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government; advocates the demobilization and reorganization of troops; insists upon control of all important policies by the members of the Kuomintang; uses every effort to round up reactionaries, reorganizationists, and Communists.

Leaders: The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party consists of Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Yu Yu-jen, Yeh Tsu-tsang, Chiang Kai-shek, Chen Kuo-fu, Ku Meng-yü, Hu Han-min, and Chu Shan. See also the personnel of the National Government.

REORGANIZATION GROUP (Left Wing of the Kuomintang): In *foreign policy*, desires abrogation of "unequal treaties" and immediate retrocession of foreign concessions, favors the suppression of imperialism and capitalism; in *domestic policy*, proposed the reorganization of the National Government as well as the Central Kuomintang Headquarters; repudiated the resolutions adopted by the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang; opposed General Chiang Kai-shek. Supported the unsuccessful attempt to establish a northern government at Peiping in 1930. Recently supported a "National" Government at Canton. The reorganization following the resignation of Chiang Kai-shek in December, 1931, may be regarded as a victory for this group. The present government has a decidedly leftist tendency.

Leaders: Wang Ching-wei, Ch'ên Kung-po, Wang Fa-ch'in, Ku Meng-yü, and certain other members of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang elected by the Second National Congress of the Kuomintang.

NORTHEASTERN POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (Manchuria): This group, which was led by Marshal Chang Hsüeh-liang, has ceased to exert any influence on affairs, due to the intervention of Japan in Manchuria in 1931.

COMMUNIST PARTY (Officially suppressed): Affiliated with the 3d Internationale; in *foreign policy*, favors an active alliance between China and Soviet Russia for the suppression of imperialism and capitalism, and in the interests of the world revolution; in *domestic policy*, proposes a Soviet Government and a frankly communistic economic and social program. Trying to regain a foothold in the Kuomintang.

Leaders: Ch'ên Tu-hsiu (Secretary-General of Party), T'an P'ing-shan (Former Minister of the Interior of the Wuhan Government), Chu Teh, Mao Tse-tung, Peng Teh-huai, Li Li-san.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.
The manner of registration does not necessarily affect policies.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Central Daily News . . .	Kuomintang.	Owned and operated by the Kuomintang Central Headquarters
Hsin Chin Jih Pao . . .	Independent.	Shih Hsin-chia (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Canton Gazette . . .	Semi-official organ of the government; in English.	Chen Yik-sun
(Canton)		Lee Kuo-kong
Min Kuo Daily News . . .	Kuomintang.	Huang Chi-lu (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Canton)		
Ai Kuo Pao	Independent.	Chu Tsung-chou (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
(Chefoo)		
Chefoo Daily News . . .	Independent; British registered.	James McMullan (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chefoo)		
Chung Shen Pao	Kuomintang.	Ting Hsun-chu (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
(Chefoo)		
Manchuria Daily News . .	Japanese.	Z. Hamamura (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
(Dairen)		
Min Pao (Foochow) . . .	Japanese.	T. Nakasone (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fu Chien Min Kuo Jih Pao	Kuomintang.	Kao Pai-shih (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Foochow)		
Central China Post . . .	British.	Archibald Grant (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Chungshan Erh Pao . . .	Kuomintang.	Ai Yu-ying (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Hankow Herald	Kuomintang.	Carl Tseo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Hsing Wen Pao	Commercial.	Feng Tso-hsuan (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Wuhan Erh Pao	Kuomintang.	Hsiao Yo-shu (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
China Mail	British.	G. W. C. Burnett (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Daily Press	British.	D. J. Evans (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
South China Morning Post	British.	H. Ching (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Telegraph	British.	A. Hicks (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Wah Kiu Yat Po	Independent.	Overseas Chinese Daily News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Wah Tsz Yat Po	Independent.	Chan Chi-lan (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Hsin A Jih Pao	Independent.	T'ao Ming-chun (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
(Mukden)		
Sheng Ching Shih Pao . .	Japanese registered; printed in Chinese language.	T. Sahara (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Mukden)		
Tung San Sheng Min Pao	Local government organ.	Tung Pen-chiu (<i>Mgr.</i>)
(Mukden)		
Hua Pei Jih Pao	Kuomintang.	Yin Shu-hsien (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Peiping)		
Journal de Pekin	Independent; French registered.	A. Nachbaur (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Peiping)		
Shih Chieh Jih Pao . . .	Independent.	Chu Sheng-chih (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Peiping)		
The Leader (Peiping) . .	Kuomintang connection.	Edward Bing-Shuey Lee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Peiping) . .	Independent.	Tu Chu-hsuan (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
China Critic	Independent.	D. K. Lieu (<i>Advisory Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai) (weekly)		Kwei Chung-shu (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
China Digest	American registered.	Carroll Lunt (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
(Shanghai)		
China Press	Kuomintang	Hollington K. Tong (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
China Times (Shanghai)	Kuomintang.	Ho Hsi-ya and Pan K'eng-pi (Eds.)
China Weekly Review (Shanghai)	American registered.	J. B. Powell (Ed.)
Current Events (Shanghai) (monthly)	Independent.	T. K. Chen and T. T. Li (Eds.)
Eastern Miscellany (Shanghai)	Kuomintang.	Chien Chin-yu (Ed.)
Eastern Times (Shanghai)	Kuomintang.	Ch'en Ching-han (Ed.)
Far Eastern Review (Shanghai) (monthly)	American registered.	George Bronson Rea (Ed.)
Journal de Shanghai (Shanghai)	French.	G. Moresthe (Ed.)
Min Kuo Jih Pao (or the Republican Daily News) (Shanghai)	Kuomintang.	Yen Sheng-yu and Chen Te-chien (Eds.)
North China Daily News (Shanghai)	British organ.	Edwin Haward (Ed.)
Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury (Shanghai) (Shanghai)	American registered.	Carl Crow (Pub.) T. O. Thackrey (Ed.)
Shanghai Times (Shanghai)	British.	E. A. Nottingham (Prop.)
Shanghai Zaria (Shanghai)	Russian.	G. Burton Sayer (Ed.) L. V. Arnoldov (Ed.)
Shun Pao (Shanghai)	Kuomintang.	Chang Chu-p'ing and Ch'en Ching-han (Eds.)
Sin Wan Pao (Shanghai)	Kuomintang.	Li Hao-jan (Ed.)
Ching Yen Erh Pao (Swatow)	Independent.	Hung Choon-sin (Ed. and Prop.)
Lingtung Min Kuo Erh Pao (Swatow)	Kuomintang.	Chan Chieh-mok (Ed.)
North China Daily Mail (Tientsin)	British registered.	T. G. Fisher (Ed. and Prop.)
North China Star (Tientsin)	American registered.	Charles J. Fox (Ed.)
Peking and Tientsin Times (Tientsin)	British organ.	W. V. Pennell (Ed.)
Ta Kung Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	Chang Chi-luan (Ed. and Pub.)
Yi Shih Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	Liu Shou-jung (Prop.)
Yung Pao (Tientsin)	Independent; affiliated with Shanghai Shun Pao.	Hollington K. Tong (Pub.) Chang Wei-chow (Ed.)
Santo Shimpō (Tsingtao)	Japanese registered.	S. Yoshiki (Prop.) K. Hasegawa (Ed.)
Tsingtao Times (Tsingtao)	Independent; British owned.	Colin F. Stockwell (Ed.)
Tsingtao Shih Pao (Tsingtao)	Independent.	Yin Po-chai (Ed.)
Min Kuo Jih Pao (Tsingtao)	Kuomintang.	Chang Chin-sun (Ed.)

NEWS AGENCIES

Kuo Min	Chinese; semi-official.	Li Choy (Mgr.)
Kuo Wen	Chinese.	Hu Lin (Mgr.)
Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha	Japanese.	M. Yokota (Mgr.)
Rengo	Japanese.	R. Kametani (Mgr.)
Reuters	British.	C. J. Chancellor (Mgr.)
Transocean	German.	J. Plant (Mgr.)
Tass	Russian.	S. Slepack (Mgr.)
United Press	American.	D. C. Bess (Mgr.)

COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá

Area: 440,846 square miles

Population: 8,000,000 (1929 estimate)

President

DR. ENRIQUE OLAYA HERRERA (Liberal)

Elected February 9, 1930; assumed office August 7, 1930, for four-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Reorganized July 28, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara del Senado)

Election of May, 1931 (for four years)

President: Changes each month.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	31
Liberal	25
	—
Total	56

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Representantes)

Election of February, 1931 (for two years)

President: Changes each month.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	56
Liberal	52
Vacancies	9
	—
Total	117

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Stands for strong central government and universal suffrage; strong supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

Leaders: General Pedro J. Berrío (Representative and Chairman of Party), Dr. Guillermo Valencia (Presidential Candidate 1930), General Alfredo Vásquez Cobo (Presidential Candidate 1930, Minister to France), Julio Holguín (Senator), Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Esteban Jaramillo (Minister of Finance), and Dr. Mariano Ospina Pérez (Senator and President of the National Association of Coffee Growers).

LIBERAL PARTY: The Liberal Party accepts the Constitution now in force, which was enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886, but opposes the interference of the Church in politics. However, the Church question has greatly declined of late as a political issue. Attention in political circles is now directed principally to the critical economic and financial conditions.

Leaders: Alfonso López (Chairman of Party and Minister to Great Britain), Carlos Arango Valez (Minister of War), Eduardo Santos (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, owner of *El Tiempo*), General Paulo E. Bustamante (Senator), Dr. Carlos Lozano y Lozano (Representative), Dr. Jorge Eliécer Gaitán (Representative and leader of the left wing of the Party) and Gabriel Turbay (Minister to Belgium).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Nacional	Liberal.	Benjamin Silva Herrera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Espectador (evening) . . .	Liberal.	Dr. Luis Cano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo al Dia (evening) . .	Independent; tabloid in form.	Arturo Manrique (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nuevo Tiempo	Conservative.	Luis Carlos Páez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tiempo	Liberal; most influential paper; largest circulation in the country.	Julio H. Palacio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario del Comercio . . .	Conservative.	Eduardo Santos (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Barranquilla) (evening)		Carbonell family (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Liberal	Liberal (radical wing).	Pedro Juan Navarro D. (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Barranquilla) (evening)		
Nacion	Conservative.	Rafael Sanchez Santa Maria (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Barranquilla)		
Prensa	Independent.	Martinez Aparicio and Fernandez families (<i>Proprs.</i>)
(Barranquilla)		Juan C. Martinez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Deber	Conservative.	
(Bucaramanga) (evening)		
Vanguardia	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Galvis (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bucaramanga) (weekly)		
Correo del Cauca	Conservative.	Eduardo Lalinde (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali)		
Relator	Liberal.	Jorge and Hernando Zadwazky (<i>Dirs.</i>)
(Cali) (evening)		Jacob del Vallee (<i>Dir.</i>)
Bodegon	Independent.	
(Cartagena) (weekly)		
Diario de la Costa	Conservative.	Carlos Escallon (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cartagena)		
Mercurio	Independent.	Lazaro Espinosa (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cartagena)		
Comentarios	Liberal.	Joaquin Hernandez (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cúcuta)		
Trabajo	Conservative.	Carlos Julio Rosas (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cúcuta) (evening)		
Opinion	Liberal.	Gregorio Salas (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Girardot)		
Mosquetero	Liberal.	Luis C. Ferro (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Honda)		
Pueblo	Liberal.	Gabriel Gonzalez (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Ibagué)		
Patria	Conservative.	Acquillino Villegas (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Manizales)		
Voz de Caldas	Liberal.	Eudoro Galarza Ossa (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Manizales) (evening)		
Colombiano	Conservative.	Fernando Gomez Martinez (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
Correo de Colombia . . .	Independent.	Enrique A. Gaviria (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
Defensa (evening)	Conservative.	José D. Munera (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
Heraldo de Antioquia . . .	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
Estado	Liberal.	Gabriel Echeverria (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Santa Marta)		
Trabajo (weekly)	Independent.	Gustavo Arboleda (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Buenaventura)		
Liberal (weekly)	Liberal.	Camilo Barrera Vargas (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali)		
Sol (weekly)	Conservative.	Enrique Ramiro (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali)		
Voz Catolica (weekly) . .	Conservative.	Pbro. Mario Paz Borrero (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali)		

COSTA RICA

Capital: San José

Area: 23,000 square miles

Population: 503,856 (1930 estimate)

President

CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ (National Union)

Elected February 12, 1928; assumed office May 8, 1928, for four-year term

Cabinet

Nationalist Union

Reorganized January, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

Election of February, 1930 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: OSCAR ROHRMOSER (Nationalist Union)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Republican Nationalist	18
Republican Union	11
Republican	7
Constitutional	4
Independent	3
Total	43

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of Costa Rica do not have well-defined programs. They are but temporary groups formed prior to elections by persons of sufficient prestige to gain popular support. In the presidential campaign for the election of February, 1932, the following parties are active in supporting their respective candidates: Republican Nationalist, favoring Ricardo Jiménez Oreamuno; Republican, favoring Carlos María Jiménez Ortiz; and Republican Union, favoring Manuel Castro Quesada. The Constitutional (Church), led by Dr. Rafael Calderón Muñoz, favors Carlos María Jiménez Ortiz.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correo Nacional (evening)	Catholic.	L. C. Gonzalez (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Crítica	Independent.	Ramon Caldera (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Costa Rica	Independent; widely read.	F. Castro Cervantes (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Modesto Martinez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nueva Prensa (evening)	Independent.	Raul Chacon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prensa Libre	Independent.	Max Cedeño (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna	Independent; widely read.	José Maria Pinaud (<i>Prop.</i>)
Heraldo (Puntarenas)	Independent.	Francisco Clavera (<i>Ed.</i>)
Repertorio Americano	Political and literary.	Joaquin Garcia Monge (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Searchlight (Limon) (weekly)	Independent; in English.	S. C. Nation (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior (Cartago) (weekly)	Independent.	Gonzalo Ortiz M. (<i>Ed.</i>)

CUBA

Capital: Havana

Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population: 3,607,919 (1929 estimate)

President

GENERAL GERARDO MACHADO Y MORALES (Liberal)

Re-elected November 2, 1928, for six-year term

Took oath of office May 20, 1929

Cabinet

Coalition (Liberal, Conservative, and Popular Parties)

Reorganized December 5, 1930

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of November 1, 1930 (nine-year term;
renewed in part every three years)*

President: DR. CLEMENTE VAZQUEZ
BELLO (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	26
Conservative	7
Popular	4

Total 37

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara de Representantes)

*Election of November 1, 1930 (six-year term;
renewed by halves every three years)*

President: DR. RAFAEL GUAS INCLÁN
(Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	64
Conservative	51
Popular	13

Total 128

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

It is impossible in Cuba to distinguish between the political parties by means of permanent platforms or statements of national principles. Three have been active: Liberal, Conservative, and Popular, their strength being in the order named. Because of the enactment of laws preventing periodical reorganization of the parties, these are now controlled by the Executive Committees of the respective Assemblies, which are made up of ex-officio members who are the present Senators and Representatives. The parties follow the dictates of their leaders, the majority of whom support the Machado Government and its program, including a comprehensive plan of public works, more diversification in industry, and development of public instruction and agriculture. The Liberal Party is led by Dr. Clemente Vazquez Bello (President of the Senate), Dr. Rafael Guas Inclán (President of the House of Representatives), Col. Carlos Machado (Senator), and Viriato Gutierrez. The Conservative Party is now divided into the so-called Coöperating and Orthodox groups. The former, led by Juan Cabada, Wilfredo Fernandez (Senator) and Dr. Santiago Rey (Minority leader in the Lower House), supports the present government; the latter, comprising about 20 members of the House and led by Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, opposes the Administration. The Popular Party is guided by Dr. Celso Cuellar del Rio (secretary of the Senate), Dr. José Manuel Cortina (leader of

Liberal-Popular coalition in the Senate) and Dr. Carmelo Urquiaga (Party leader in the House of Representatives).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Conservative; commercial.	Dr. Isaac A. del Real (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de la Marina	Independent, oldest paper in Cuba; represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony; large circulation.	Nicholas Rivero, Jr., and José I. Rivero (<i>Dirs. and Eds.</i>)
Evening News	English language daily.	A. D. Roberds heirs (<i>Props.</i>)
Habanero	English language daily.	Capt. E. F. O'Brien (<i>Prop.</i>)
Havana Post	Independent; leading English-language daily; carries full Associated Press service.	Carl Byoir (<i>Ch. of Ed.</i>) Dean N. Sanborn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo de Cuba	Organ of Liberal Party.	Carlos Machado y Morales (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mercurio	Independent; business journal; an ably edited and influential publication of its kind.	José Emilio Obregon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo	Independent; leading Cuban daily; large circulation.	Rafael R. Govin heirs (<i>Props.</i>) G. Walter del Rio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pais	Anti-Machado; sensational; large circulation.	Alfredo Hornedo (<i>Pres.</i>)
Carteles (weekly)	Graphic weekly; opposes Government.	A. T. Quilez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Social (monthly)	Spanish language magazine.	Conrado Massaguer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times of Cuba (monthly) . .	English-language magazine.	Capt. E. F. O'Brien (<i>Prop.</i>)
Camagueyano (Camaguey)	Conservative.	Walfredo Rodriguez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Comercio (Cienfuegos)	Independent; supports Government.	B. Rumbant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondencia (Cienfuegos)	Independent; supports Government.	Florencio C. Veliz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Cuba (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent; progressive.	Eduardo Abril Amores (<i>Ed.</i>)
Independencia (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent.	E. Gonzalez Manet (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociacion de la Prensa . . .	Association of newspaper publishers.	R. M. de Angulo (<i>Pres.</i>)
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital: Praha (Prague)

Area: 54,207 square miles

Population: 14,737,423 (1931 estimate)

President

DR. THOMAS G. MASARYK

Elected by Revolutionary Assembly November 14, 1918; re-elected May 27, 1920 and 1927, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Coalition including Czechoslovak Agrarian, Czechoslovak People's Catholic, Czechoslovak Trades, Czechoslovak Social Democratic, Czechoslovak National Democratic, German Agrarian, German Social Democratic, and Czechoslovak National Socialist Parties. Appointed December 8, 1929

Premier

FRANTIŠEK UDRŽAL (Czechoslovak Agrarian Republican)

PARLIAMENT

(Národní Shromáždění)

Election of October 27, 1929

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senát)

(Eight-year term)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Sněmovna)

(Six-year term)

Speaker: DR. FRANTIŠEK SOUKUP
(Czechoslovak Social Democrat)

Speaker: JAN MALYPETR (Czechoslovak Agrarian Republican)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Czechoslovak Agrarian	24
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	20
Czechoslovak National Socialist	16
Communist	15
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	13
German Social Democratic	11
German Agrarian League	9
Slovak People's Catholic	9
Czechoslovak National Democratic	8
Hungarian Christian Socialist	8
German Christian Socialist	6
Czechoslovak Trades	6
National German Socialist Labor	4
Independents (Stříbrný Party)	1

Total 150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Czechoslovak Agrarian	4
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	4
Czechoslovak National Socialist	3
Communist	3
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	2
German Social Democratic	2
Slovak People's Catholic	2
German Agrarian League	1
Czechoslovak National Democratic	1
Czechoslovak Trades	1
Hungarian Christian Socialist	1
German Christian Socialist	1
National German Socialist Labor	1
German National	1
Independents (Stříbrný Party)	—

Total 3

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CZECHOSLOVAK AGRARIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY: Represents agricultural population and defends its interests; favors land reform and distribution, and protective tariffs on agricultural products. The strongest Czechoslovak party.

Leaders: Dr. Antonín Švehla (formerly Premier), J. Malypetr (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Dr. Milan Hodža (formerly Minister of Education), František Udržal (Premier, formerly Minister of Defense), Dr. K. Viškovský (Minister of Defense), Bohumír Bradáč (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Juraj Slávik (Minister of the Interior), Dr. V. Šrobár (formerly Minister of Education).

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Workingmen's party with Marxist program, but follows constitutional democratic methods in politics; advocates social reform and welfare measures; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: Antonín Hampl (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Public Works), Rudolf Bechyně (Minister of Food), Dr. Alfred Meissner (Minister of Justice), A. Srba (formerly Minister of Food), G. Habrmann (formerly Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. Lev Winter (formerly Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. Ivan Dérer (Minister of Education), Dr. F. Soukup (Speaker of Upper Chamber), F. Tomášek (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), J. Stivín.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Composed of workmen, lower ranks of state employees, and traders. Advocates social reforms but opposed to extreme Marxist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Eduard Beneš (Minister of Foreign Affairs, one of the younger leaders of former Realist Party of President Masaryk), Václav Klofáč (formerly Minister of National Defense), Dr. E. Franke (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs).

COMMUNIST PARTY: Member of the 3d Internationale. Founded September, 1920, by division from left wing of Social Democratic Party; includes all nationalities in Czechoslovakia.

Leaders: Leaders of controlling group: Antonín Zápotocký, Klem. Gottwald.

CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S CATHOLIC PARTY: Composed of peasants, small landowners, workmen, more conservative town inhabitants, and clergy; conservative. Aims at the preservation of the influence of the Catholic Church on the schools and in public life and promotion of interests of high clergy and lower classes.

Leaders: Mgr. Jan Šrámek (Minister of Unification), Ing. Jan Dostál (Minister of Public Works), Dr. F. Nosek (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Dr. J. Dolanský (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. M. Hruban (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber), Boh. Stašek, Bedřich Bezděk, Dr. M. Mičura, Josef Šamalík.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Differs from the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party in its more orthodox socialistic orientation. In questions affecting national minorities, stands with other German and Hungarian parties demanding cultural autonomy. Its opposition tactics, carried on for ten years, were given up after the election of 1929.

Leaders: Dr. Ludwig Czech (Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. K. Heller, V. Taub, A. Pohl.

SLOVAK PEOPLE'S CATHOLIC PARTY: Differs from the Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party only in laying strong stress upon local autonomy for Slovakia,

including finance and administration and Slovak schools; represents Slovak peasant interests.

Leaders: P. Andrej Hlinka, Dr. J. Buday, Dr. Ludevít Labaj (formerly Minister of Unification of Laws), Dr. J. Kovalík, Dr. J. Tiso (formerly Minister of Public Health).

GERMAN AGRARIAN LEAGUE: Has similar aims to Czechoslovak Agrarian Party, the only difference being in its representation of national minority interests; seeks collaboration with the Czechoslovak Agrarians. Members of this group also represent in Parliament the German Labor and Agricultural Party.

Leaders: Prof. F. Spina (Minister of Public Health), Fr. Peterse, Fr. Windirsch, W. Zierhut, J. Luksch.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Developed from the Young Czech Party, which before the war united people of all classes in the beginning of the political movement for Czechoslovak independence. Represents Czech nationalism and conservatism as opposed to socialism; supported largely by Czech industrialists, business men, and state employees. In *foreign policy*, opposes recognition of Soviet Russia and advocates a strong military defense system.

Leaders: Dr. Karel Kramář (formerly Premier), Dr. Josef Matoušek (Minister of Commerce), Dr. Fr. Hodáč, Dr. Fr. Lukavský, Vilém Votruba, Fr. Ježek.

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADES PARTY: A moderate conservative party standing for protection of interests of small business men, tradesmen, and artisans, as against both large capitalists and socialists. Originated in 1920 by divisor from Czechoslovak National Democratic Party; followers mostly among middle classes; advocates reduction in present heavy taxation.

Leaders: Rudolf Mlčoch (Chairman of Party, Minister of Railways), Jos V. Najman (formerly Minister of Railways).

HUNGARIAN CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: A conservative Catholic party vigorously representing Hungarian minority interests; opposed to coalition government.

Leaders: Dr. Geza Grosschmidt, Dr. Géza Szüllö.

GERMAN CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: A Catholic party, similar to Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party but representing German minority interests.

Leaders: Dr. K. Hilgenreiner (Chairman of Party), E. Ledebour-Wichel, Prof. R. Mayr-Harting (formerly Minister of Justice), Josef Böhr, Dr. F. Luschka.

NATIONAL GERMAN SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY: Closely related to the German National Party, the only point of difference being that it enrolls its membership from among the lower-rank German employees of the state, trader and other small-income groups.

Leaders: Ing. Rudolf Jung, Hans Krebs, Richard Köhler.

GERMAN NATIONAL PARTY: Represents the extreme nationalists of the German minority; opposed to coalition government.

Leaders: Dr. Josef Keibl, Dr. E. Schollich, O. Horpyinka.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
České Slovo	Organ of Czechoslovak Socialist Party.	Václav Klofáč (<i>Dir.</i>) K. Z. Klíma (<i>Ed.</i>)
Československá Republika	Government organ.	Jos. St. Hevera (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung Bohemia	German nationalist paper.	Alb. Wesselski (<i>Ed.</i>) Ferd. Deml (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Lidové Listy	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	Rev. B. Stašek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Listy	Organ of Czechoslovak National Democratic Party; conservative.	Antonín Pimper (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Osvobození	Politically independent; close to Foreign Office; organ of Czechoslovak Legionaires; progressive, with socialistic tendencies.	Dr. Lev Sychrava (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Politika	Conservative; nearest to Czechoslovak National Democratic Party.	Dr. Josef Janda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prager Presse	Semi-official. In German.	Arne Laurin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prager Tagblatt	Independent; leading German language liberal paper, representing less radical national feeling.	R. Keller (<i>Publ.</i>) Dr. S. Blau (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Ernst Rychnovsky (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Právo Lidu	Organ of Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party.	Josef Stivín (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reforma	Organ of Czechoslovak Trades Party.	J. V. Najman (<i>Dir.</i>) A. P. Kalina (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rudé Právo	Organ of Communist Party.	Josef Guttmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sozialdemokrat	Organ of German Social Democratic Party.	Wilh. Niessner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Venkov	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Dr. Emil Strauss (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>) Josef Vraný (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovák	Organ of Slovak People's Catholic Party.	Josef Sivák (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bratislava)		M. Sidor (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Slovenská Politika	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Fr. Votruba (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bratislava)		A. Žalud (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Slovenský Deník	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	K. Hušek (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bratislava)		
Lidové Noviny	Independent; liberal.	Dr. J. Stránský (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Brno)		
Nášeňec	Organ of Slovak People's Catholic Party.	M. Zamykal (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Olomouc)		
Central European Observer (weekly)	Semi-official; subsidized by Government. In English.	Dr. J. Kraus (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Europe Centrale (weekly)	Political, economic, and literary. In French.	George Marot (<i>Ed.</i>)

DENMARK

Capital: Copenhagen

Area: 16,568 square miles

Population: 3,540,000 (1930 estimate)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X

Ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic and Radical Parties)

Appointed April 29, 1929

Premier

TH. A. M. STAUNING (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Landsting)

*Election of September 21, 1928**

Speaker: JENSEN-KLEIS (Liberal)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Folketing)

Election of April 24, 1929 (for four years)

Speaker: H. P. HANSEN (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	28	Social Democratic	61
Social Democratic	27	Liberal	44
Conservative	12	Conservative	23
Radical	8	Radical	16
Faroe Islands Home Rule party.	1	Justice League	3
	—	Slesvig	1
Total	76	Independent Conservative	1
		Total	149

* Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents mainly industrial laborers; has always been closely connected with trade unions and consumers' cooperative movement, and derives one-third of its strength from farm workers and small landholders in country districts. In *foreign policy*, favors the League of Nations, international arbitration, and disarmament. In *domestic policy*, proposes to reduce the army to a guard corps and the navy to a state marine to act as a revenue patrol, preserve neutrality, and discharge League obligations; also advocates a constitutional socialist program for government control of industry and trade, progressive taxation of wealth, industrial councils, protection of labor, and limitation of working day to eight hours, unemployment benefits and medical and legal aid to workers, parcelling out of big estates and public leasing to small holders, universal direct suffrage for men and women over 21, and abolition of the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

Leaders: Th. A. M. Stauning (Premier), H. P. Hansen (Speaker of Lower Chamber), C. C. Andersen (Upper Chamber), N. Andreasen, F. J. Borgbjerg (Minister of Education), C. N. Hauge (Minister for Industry and Commerce), C. V. Bramsnaes (Minister of Finance), K. K. Steincke (Minister of Social Affairs), L. Rasmussen (Minister of Defense).

LIBERAL PARTY: Usually called "Left Party"; represents mainly farmers, landowners, and business and professional groups in the country. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League and arbitration of international disputes. In *domestic policy*, opposes the Social Democratic plan to reduce the army and navy, and favors a defense system based on compulsory enlistment sufficient to assure neutrality and discharge League obligations; stands for monarchy, maintenance of state church, religious teaching in primary schools and state subsidy to private schools, present Constitution and bi-cameral system, free trade under *ad valorem* tariff for revenue only, individualism as against socialism in industry and business, government taxation on real property, reduction of taxation by strict economy especially in social expenditures and state aid to small purchasers in acquiring farms as freeholders.

Leaders: Thomas Madsen-Mygdal (formerly Premier), Dr. N. Neergaard (formerly Minister of Finance, formerly Premier), Dr. Moltesen (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), O. Kragh (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), M. Slebsager (formerly Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Shipping), Jensen-Kleis (Speaker of Upper Chamber), H. Hauch (Member of Upper Chamber).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Represents financial, industrial, and business constituency of cities, and landowners; coöperates with Liberal Party, but under increasing friction. In *foreign policy*, moderately nationalistic. In *domestic policy*, resists reduction of army and navy and favors a defense plan based on compulsory enlistment; defends the state church and Christian instruction in public schools; stands for protection of private property, protective tariff duties to aid industry, sound fiscal policies, lower taxation, and compulsory social insurance; opposes taxation on land values, parcelling out of large estates, and prohibition.

Leaders: Christmas Möller (Lower Chamber), H. Parkov, P. Korsgaard, V. Pürschel, H. O. Ellinger.

RADICAL PARTY: Also called "The Radical Left Party"; represents mainly small property owners and landholders, and certain intellectual and professional circles in the towns. In *foreign policy*, favors obligatory arbitration, League of Nations, and disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates abolition of compulsory military service and coöperates with the Social Democratic Party in reduction of the army and navy; stands for religious freedom and abolition of the state church; seeks coöperation with Social Democratic Party in fundamental democratic reforms, such as protection of consumers against monopolies, state aid in purchase of land by small holders and public leasing, and development of small enterprises in industry and trade; favors free trade, reduction of indirect taxes on necessities and high direct income and property taxation for social purposes, and profit sharing.

Leaders: C. Th. Zahle (Minister of Justice, formerly Premier), J. Veistrup (Upper Chamber), Niels Frederiksen (Lower Chamber), P. Munch (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Bertel Dahlgaard (Minister of Home Affairs).

JUSTICE LEAGUE: Advocates Henry George doctrine of single tax on land; anti-socialistic; favors abolition of compulsory military service, separation of

church and state, free trade, reduction of parliamentary representation with voting power for each representative proportionate to vote received, state aid to purchasers of small farms, freedom of education and religion.

Leader: Dr. A. Dam.

SLESVIG PARTY: Represents the German faction in the part of Slesvig ceded to Denmark by plebiscite. The principal point of its program is a revision of the present border between Denmark and Germany.

Leader: Dr. Schmidt.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berlingske Tidende . . .	Conservative.	Chr. Gulmann, Anders Vigen, and Sv. Poulsen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Börsen	Conservative; commercial.	H. Stein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheder	Conservative.	G. Helweg-Larsen, Nic. Blaedel (<i>Eds.</i>)
Kristeligt Dagblad . . .	Religious; conservative.	Ernst Kjaersgaard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politiken	Radical.	Ove Rode, V. Koppel and N. Hasager (<i>Eds.</i>)
Socialdemokraten	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	H. P. Sørensen and Carl Andersen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Aalborg Amtstidende . . . (Aalborg)	Liberal.	F. Jordan, T. Lassen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Aalborg Stiftstidende . . . (Aalborg)	Conservative.	Schiötz-Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aarhus Amtstidende . . . (Aarhus)	Liberal.	J. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aarhus Stiftstidende . . . (Aarhus)	Conservative.	L. Schmidt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Eyly Ernst (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jyllandsposten	Conservative.	H. H. Hansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jydske Tidende (Kolding)	Conservative.	Helge Knudsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Stiftstidende	Conservative.	M. C. H. Dreyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Tidende	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Socialdemokrat . . . (Odense)	Social Democratic.	H. Jensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Venstre Blad	Radical.	C. Brixtofte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sorö Amtstidende	Liberal.	H. Jensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finanstidende (weekly) . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ugeskrift for Landmænd . . (weekly)	Agricultural.	L. O. Pedersen, J. A. Lemming (<i>Eds.</i>)
Gads Danske Magasin . . . (monthly)	Political and literary.	Erik Rindom (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tilskueren (monthly) . . .	Political and literary.	Axel Garde (<i>Ed.</i>)
Økonomi og Politik	Economics and political science.	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomi

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Ritzaus Telegrambureau . .	Independent; supported by Press Council representing all leading parties.	Lauritz Ritzau (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Santo Domingo
Area: 19,332 square miles
Population: 1,200,000 (1930 estimate)

President

GENERAL RAFAEL LEONIDAS TRUJILLO Y MOLINA
Assumed office August 16, 1930, for four-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed August 16, 1930

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of May 16, 1930

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)

President: MARIO FERMÍN CABRAL

The Senado is composed of 12 members, one for each province, elected for four years. A vacancy is filled by the body itself from a list of names submitted by the chief of the party with which the retiring member was affiliated.

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

President: GEN. MIGUEL ANGEL ROCA

The Cámara is composed of 33 members, one for each 30,000 of population, with the provision that no province shall be represented by less than two. They are elected for four years and vacancies are filled in the same manner as in the Senado.

POLITICAL PARTIES

With the advent of the present administration, following the revolution of 1930, the old political organizations disappeared and party lines ceased to have any influence upon either the administrative or the legislative authority. Power passed into the hands of the President and his advisers. During the latter part of 1931 President Trujillo and his associates proceeded with the organization of a new party which adopted the name "Dominicano," with the President himself as its chief. All members of the government and many government employees and private citizens enrolled. No other party is maintained within the Republic and most of the opposition leaders have retired from public life.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Listín Diario	Independent; influential, long-established paper.	Arturo J. Pellerano Sardá (<i>Dir.</i>)
Opinión	Government; popular and influential.	Alvaro Alvarez D. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario (Santiago)	Independent.	L. Batista (<i>Ed.</i>)
Información (Santiago)	Independent.	Rafael César Tolentino (<i>Dir.</i>)

ECUADOR

Capital: Quito

Area: 116,000 square miles (excluding area under dispute)

Population: 2,500,000 (1931 estimate)

Acting President

DR. ALFREDO BAQUERIZO MORENO

Assumed office October 15, 1931, under Article 79 of the Constitution, upon resignation of Colonel Luis Larrea Alba

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed in October, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

Inaugurated August 10, 1930

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

Number of members 32 Number of members 56

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The *coup d'état* of 1925 resulted in military control of the government, during which the Congress was suspended. In 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional régime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly of 57 members which met in Quito in October and remained in session until June 18, 1929. On March 26, 1929, it adopted a new Constitution, and the following day re-elected Dr. Ayora President of the Republic. Dr. Ayora resigned as President on August 24, 1931, after having previously appointed Colonel Luis Larrea Alba to be Minister of Government. The latter, thereupon, under Article 79 of the Ecuadoran Constitution, automatically became Encargado of the Executive Power, and called elections to take place on October 20 and 21, 1931, for the presidential term September 1, 1932, to August 31, 1936. On October 15, 1931, Colonel Larrea Alba resigned, and Dr. Baquerizo Moreno assumed the position of Encargado of the Executive Power. The returns of the elections held on October 20 and 21 will not be officially announced by Congress until August, 1932. It will be seen that the programs of the two principal political parties are similar in most respects.

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates complete economic reconstruction through: revision of tax laws, in which emphasis is placed on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue; establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' coöperatives; proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax; establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture; partition of uncultivated lands; establishment of a system of roads; protective tariff; a national mercantile marine; prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics,

and recognition of the right to strike; educational reconstruction through the formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries; obligatory school attendance to the age of 14 years; reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity for those detained or condemned unjustly; prohibition; suppression of gambling; obligatory military service; rehabilitation of the native race; and autonomy of municipalities and universities. The party, which is known both as "Liberal" and "Liberal Radical," held a general convention in Quito in September, 1931. The meeting was attended by Socialists as well as members of the party and plans were discussed for a "concentration of the parties of the left." At the meeting, a supreme directorate of the Liberal (or Liberal Radical) Party was elected. The official presidential candidate of the Party for the October, 1931, elections was Sr. Modesto Larrea Jijón.

Leaders: Dr. José Peralta, Leonardo Sotomayor y Luna, Dr. Adolfo Paez.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people; recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals; universal and compulsory suffrage; establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it; personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus; freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances; legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes; protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural coöperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation; organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources of hydraulic power; severe economy in the management of public revenues; general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries; increase in road building; autonomy of municipalities; compulsory military service; reform of penal laws; cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations. The Party presented no candidate for the October, 1931, elections.

Leaders: Jacinto Jijón Caamaño (President of the Party), Rafael M. Arizaga, Manuel Sotomayor y Luna (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906.	Mantilla Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Debate	Conservative.	Jacinto Jijón Caamaño (<i>Prop.</i>)
Día	Liberal.	Ricardo Jaramillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cosmopolita (Ambato)	Independent.	Nicolas Rubio Vasquez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Crónica (Cuenca)	Independent.	Victor M. Albornoz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Sur (Cuenca)	Conservative.	Dr. Emiliano J. Crespo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Cuenca)	Independent.	Sarmiento Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario (Guayaquil)	Conservative.	A. Moreno A. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa (Guayaquil)	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Telégrafo (Guayaquil)	Liberal; widely read.	Castillo Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Universo (Guayaquil)	Liberal.	Ismael Perez Pazmiño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Los Andes (Riobamba)	Radical.	Leon Benigno Gallegos (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Razon (Riobamba)	Liberal.	Luis Alberto Falconi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

EGYPT

Capital: Cairo

Total Area: 383,000 square miles

Settled Area: 13,600 square miles

Population: 14,217,864 (1927 census)

Ruler

KING FUAD I

Succeeded as Sultan, October 9, 1917; proclaimed King,
March 15, 1922

Cabinet

Popular-Unionist

Appointed June 20, 1930

Premier

ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Barlaman)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

*Election of June 11, 1931 (ten-year term; re-
newed by halves every five years)*

President: YEHA I BRAHIM PASHA
(Unionist Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Popular (Shaab)	35
Unionist (Ittehad)	25
National (Watani)	1
Independents	37
Vacant	2

Total 100

LOWER CHAMBER (Chamber of Deputies)

Election of May and June, 1931 (for five years)

President: TEWFIK RIFAAT PASHA
(Popular Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Popular (Shaab)	84
Unionist (Ittehad)	39
National (Watani)	8
Independents	16
Vacant	3

Total 150

When Parliament met in January, 1930, Adly Yeghen Pasha's ministry resigned in favor of a Wafd ministry, headed by Mustafa Nahas Pasha, which held office until June 19, 1930, when it was succeeded by the present ministry.

The Egyptian Parliament was dissolved by Royal Rescript on October 23, 1930, when the new Constitution of Egypt was proclaimed by King Fuad. This Constitution provided that the Senate should henceforth consist of 100 members (three-fifths to be appointed by the king and two-fifths elected by popular vote), and that the Chamber of Deputies should henceforth consist of 150 members. It also provided that parliamentary elections should be held within three months of the date of the Decree of Dissolution and that the new Parliament should meet within four months thereof. Parliamentary elections were held under the new electoral law in the form of first-degree elections on

May 14, 16, and 18, 1931, for the choosing of electoral delegates followed by the second-degree election on June 1, 1931, for the election by the electoral delegates of members of the Chamber of Deputies. The new Parliament, the first convened since the adjournment of Parliament on June 19, 1930, and its subsequent dissolution on October 23, 1930, was opened on June 20, 1931, when the new Constitution entered into force, and was adjourned on July 21, 1931. It is notable that the Wafd, which was represented by 107 out of 121 Senators and 215 out of 235 Deputies in the last Parliament, is unrepresented in the present Parliament.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

POPULAR PARTY (Shaab): Organized in December, 1930, by Prime Minister Sidky Pasha. Composed of wealthy citizens, discontented Liberal Constitutionalists, and politicians now in power. Advocates Egypt's complete independence and the maintenance of sovereignty over the Sudan; an agreement with the British Government on points reserved, and the carrying out of that agreement in a way which will guarantee amicable relations between the two countries; abolition of the capitulations, the maintenance of amity between natives and foreigners, and the strengthening of friendly relations which will help continue mutual confidence between Egypt and the other powers; the admission of Egypt to the League of Nations; support of the constitutional régime; complete autonomy for the judiciary; and improvement of the living conditions of the country in all phases of life.

Leader: Ismail Sidky Pasha (Premier).

NATIONAL PARTY (Watani): Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berber and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

Leaders: Hafez Ramadan Bey (President of Party), Abdel Hamid Bey Said, and Fikry Abaza.

UNIONIST PARTY (Ittehad): Pro-Palace; composed of former Constitutionals or Wafd Party members. Has the same policy as the Liberal Constitutional Party, but makes an issue of loyalty to the Egyptian crown.

Leaders: Yehia Ibrahim Pasha (President of the Party, formerly President of the Senate), Hilmy Issa Pasha (Minister of Education), Sayed Pasha Abou Ali, and Aly Maher Pasha (Minister of Justice).

WAFD PARTY: Announces that it will work for the realization of Zaglul Pasha's principles and strive for complete independence amicably, without hatred or animosities, that it will safeguard the old Constitution, and cultivate friendly relations with foreign powers in general, and Great Britain in particular. The Wafd has refused to recognize the new Constitution and new electoral law and its participation in the elections of May and June, 1931, was limited to appeals to the electorate to boycott the elections.

Leaders: Mustapha Nahas Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Mohamed Naguib el Gharabli Pasha (formerly Minister of Wakfs), Ali Chamsi Pasha (formerly Minister of Education), William Makram Ebeid Bey, Hamad el Bassel Pasha, Mahmud Fahmy el Nokrachi, and Fathallah Barakat Pasha (formerly Minister of Agriculture, and nephew of Zaglul Pasha).

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: Supported by aristocrats and intellectuals. Has favored negotiating with Great Britain to obtain independence of

Egypt and Sudan gradually. In general pursues a policy of moderation. The party took no part in the election of December, 1929, thus throwing entire responsibility for possible rejection of the treaty with Great Britain on the Wafdists. On April 1, 1931, it concluded a pact with the Wafd to boycott the elections, to refuse adherence to the new Constitution and new electoral law under which the elections were held, and to refuse the acceptance of any treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Sidky Pasha. The pact between the two parties has continued to be maintained until the present time (November, 1931).

Leaders: Mohamed Mahmud Pasha (formerly Premier and President of Party), Mohamed Aly Pasha, Ahmed Bey Abdel Gaffar, Mahmud Abdel Razek Pasha, and Gafaar Wali Pasha (formerly Minister of War).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Arabic in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Abul Hoda	Wafd.	Mustapha Ismail el Kashasky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ahram	Independent; largest circulation in Egypt.	Gabriel Takla Bey (<i>Prop.</i>) Daoud Barakat Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Al Balagh	Wafd.	Abdel Kader Hamza (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Gihad	Wafd.	Tewfik Diab (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ittihad	Organ of Unionist Party.	Mohamed Tewfik Riad Bey (<i>Dir.</i>)
Kowkab Al Shark	Wafd.	Ahmed Bey Hafez Awad (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Réforme	French Daily.	Comte de Saab (<i>Prop.</i>)
Misr	Wafd.	Abbas el Akkad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mokattam	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers; pro-British.	Dr. Faris Nimr, and Messrs. Sarruf & Makarius (<i>Props.</i>)
Saghr	Independent; pro-Government.	Khalil D. Tabit Bey (<i>Ed.</i>) Hussein Osman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shaab	Organ of Popular Party.	Mahmoud Shawki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siassa	Organ of Liberal Constitutional Party.	Dr. Hussein Haekel Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tachydromos	Greek Liberal; in Greek.	B. Tinos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Giornale d'Oriente	Fascist; in Italian.	G. Galassi (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Alexandria)		
Bourse Egyptienne	Independent; in French.	E. Lauminois (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cairo and Alexandria)		
Egyptian Gazette	Independent, liberal; in English.	A. Stanley Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cairo and Alexandria)		
Revue d'Egypte (weekly)	Economic-financial; in French.	B. Michel and G. Vaucher (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Sphinx (weekly)	Political, economic, social; in English.	S. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)

ESTONIA

Capital: Tallinn
Area: 18,362 square miles
Population: 1,117,000 (1931 estimate)

State Head

KONSTANTIN PÄTS (Agrarian)
Elected February 12, 1931

Cabinet

Coalition
Appointed February 12, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Riigikogu)

Election of May 11-13, 1929 (for three years)

Speaker: KARL EINHUND (Agrarian)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Agrarian (including House Owners — 3)	27
Socialist	25
Settlers	14
Labor	10
United Nationalist	13
National Minorities (Russian — 2, German-Swedish Bloc — 3)	5
Non-party (Workers — 5, Labor — 1)	6
Total	100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents, generally, interests of farmers and land-owners; favors moderate social and democratic reforms, such as provision of land to landless classes from state reserves; and revision of constitution to provide for investiture of a President, enhancing the authority of the present post of State Head.

Leaders: Jaan Teemant (formerly State Head), Gen. Johan Laidoner (formerly Commander-in-Chief of Army), Konstantin Päts (State Head, Head of Provisional Government, 1918-19), Karl Einbund (Speaker of Parliament, formerly Minister of Interior), Gen. J. Soots (formerly Minister of Defense), K. Tonkman, A. Jürman (formerly Minister of Agriculture), J. Hünerson (formerly Minister of Justice and Interior.)

HOUSE OWNERS PARTY: A small section representing the interests of city holders of property; acts with Agrarian Party.

Leader: M. Pung (formerly Minister of Economic Affairs).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Represents working class interests and trade unions; has a moderate constitutional program for state socialization of industry and trade; affiliated with 2d Internationale.

Leaders: August Rei (formerly State Head), K. Ast (formerly Minister of Information), Mihkel Martna (founder of Party), A. Oinas (Minister of Communications), J. Piiskar (Minister of Education and Public Welfare), L. Johanson, A. Jõeäär, E. Joonas.

SETTLERS PARTY: Represents interests of peasants who have received land from the state under the Agrarian Reform of 1919.

Leaders: O. Köster (formerly Minister of Defense), R. Penno (Vice-President of Parliament), J. Lehtman, J. Zimmermann (formerly Minister of Finance and Commerce).

LABOR PARTY: Represents small landowners, some non-socialist working class and radical intellectual groups; advocates a radical program of extensive social reform.

Leaders: Otto Strandman (formerly State Head), Ado Anderkopp (formerly Minister of Justice and of the Interior), Prof. Piip (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and recently Minister to United States), Mr. Kalbus (formerly Minister of Justice and of the Interior), Mr. Kaarna (formerly Minister of Public Welfare), M. Juhkam (formerly Minister of Defense), J. Kukk (formerly State Head and Minister of Finance).

UNITED NATIONALIST PARTY: A liberal middle-class party, formed by fusion of the former National People's, Christian Nationalist, and Liberal Parties, representing landowners and business and professional groups in the towns; especially active in questions of education and culture; urges state development of natural resources.

Leaders: Jaan Tõnisson (Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly State Head), August Kerem (Minister of Defense), Karl Kornel (formerly Minister of Trade and Industry), Jaan Lattik (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Prof. Hugo Rahamägi (formerly Minister of Education), and L. Raudkepp.

RUSSIAN PARTY: Represents the interests of the Russian minority, seeking cultural autonomy.

Leader: M. Kurtshinsky.

BALTIC GERMAN PARTY: Represents nationalist and cultural interests of the German minority.

Leader: V. Hasselblatt.

WORKERS PARTY: Resulted from division in Socialist Party in March, 1926, and represents more radical socialist views. No longer active as a party: four of its representatives in Parliament have declared themselves as non-party, and two others have left the country.

Leader: A. Kaaver.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Kaja	Organ of Agrarian Party.	A. Tupits (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maa	Organ of Settlers Party.	J. Loosalu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Paevaleht	Conservative; independent, favoring Agrarian and Nationalist Parties.	T. E. Kirjastus Uhisus (<i>Prop.</i>) G. E. Luiga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rahva Sõna	Socialist.	A. Offenbach and E. Joonas (<i>Eds.</i>)
Revalsche Zeitung	Organ of Baltic German Party.	A. de Vries (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Vaba Maa	Organ of Labor Party.	E. Laaman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vesti Dnya	Organ of Russian minorities.	A. Schulz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Postimees	Organ of Nationalist Party.	J. Tõnisson and O. Mänd (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Tartu-Dorpat)		
Bank of Estonia Economic Bulletin (monthly)	Economic and financial.	V. Poom (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eesti Statistika (monthly)	Economic and financial.	A. Tooms (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaubandus-Tööstruskoja Teataja (bi-monthly)	Economic and financial; bulletin of Estonian Chamber of Trade and Industry.	H. Anto (<i>Ed.</i>)

FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)
Area: 150,986 square miles
Population: 3,634,047 (1929 estimate)

President

PEHR EVIND SVINHUFVUD
Elected February 16, 1931
Assumed office March 1, 1931, for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Agrarian, National Coalition, National Progressive,
and Swedish People's Parties)
Appointed March 21, 1931

Premier

JUHO EMIL SUNILA (Agrarian Party)

PARLIAMENT (Eduskunta)

Election of October, 1930 (for three years)

Speaker: KYÖSTI KALLIO (Agrarian)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	66
Agrarian	59
National Coalition	42
Swedish People's	21
National Progressive	11
Small Farmers	1
Total	200

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Constitutional socialistic program; advocates reduction of armaments, and prohibition; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: K. Harvala (Chairman of Party), Dr. Lauri Relander (formerly President), Väinö Tanner (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Prof. Väinö Voionmaa (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Hannes Ryömä (formerly Minister of Finance), Väinö Hupli (formerly Minister of Commerce), Matti Paasivuori and Miss Sillanpää (formerly Ministers).

AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents agricultural interests, opposing both conservatives and socialists; supports the coöperative movement; favors the rural as against city population, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Dr. J. E. Sunila (Premier), Kyösti Kallio (Speaker of Parliament, formerly Premier), Juho Niukkanen (Minister of Communications), P. V. Heikkinen (Assistant Minister of Agriculture), K. A. Lohi (formerly Minister of Social Affairs), Albin Manner (formerly Minister of Defense).

NATIONAL COALITION PARTY: Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative anti-socialist organization, with a program emphasizing national security and a strong defense system, safeguarding of the Constitution, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

Leaders: Dr. Paavo Virkkunen (formerly Minister of Education, formerly Speaker of Parliament), Dr. K. Haataja, P. Pennanen (formerly Assistant Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Antti Tulenheimo (2nd Speaker of Parliament, formerly Premier).

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking population; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

Leaders: Erick v. Rettig (Chairman of Party), Prof. Ragnar J. Furuhielm, Erik von Frenckell, Baron Ernst von Born (Minister of the Interior), Axel Palmgren (Minister of Commerce and Industry).

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A centre party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms.

Leaders: Prof. Kaarlo J. Ståhlberg (formerly President), Dr. Oskari Mantere (formerly Premier), Prof. J. H. Vennola (formerly Premier), Risto Ryti (Director of Bank of Finland, formerly Minister of Finance), T. M. Kivimäki (Minister of Justice).

SMALL FARMERS PARTY: Represents the interests of small farmers. Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties.

Leader: Yrjö H. Kesti.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ajan Sana	Lapua Movement.	Arne Somersalo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Helsingin Sanomat	National Progressive.	Eljas Erkkö (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hufvudstadsbladet	Swedish People's.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kauppalähti	Commercial.	Einar Inkeroinen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti	Social Democratic.	Emil Leino (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomenmaa	Agrarian.	Lassi Hiekkala (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Pressen	Swedish People's.	Fredrik Valros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Suomi	National Coalition.	Kaarlo Koskimies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Åbo Underrättelser (Åbö)	Swedish People's.	Einar Holmberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turun Sanomat (Turku)	National Progressive.	U. V. Toivola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Aura (Turku)	National Coalition.	E. Tikkanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaleva (Oulu)	National Progressive.	Jussi Oksanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aamulehti (Tampere)	National Coalition.	Jaako Tuomikoski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilkka (Vaasa)	Agrarian.	Artturi Leinonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kansan Työ (Viipuri)	Social Democratic.	Eero A. Vuori (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karjala (Viipuri)	National Coalition.	O. J. Brummer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maakansa (Viipuri)	Agrarian.	Jaako Vainio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finansbladet (weekly)	Financial.	Harald Jernström (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercator (weekly)	Economic.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin	Economic and financial.	Dr. A. E. Tudeer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valvoja-Aika (monthly)	Political and literary.	Edvin Linkomies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finnish Trade Review (quarterly)	Economic.	Eino Jauri (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT).	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Presscentralen	Independent.	Marcus Tollet (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Työväen Sanomalehtien Tietotoimisto	Social Democratic.	Kalle Hautamäki (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

FRANCE

Capital: Paris

Area: 212,659 square miles

Population: 41,834,923 (1931 census)

President

PAUL DOUMER

Elected May 13, 1931, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Left Republicans, Democratic and Social Action, Popular Democratic, Republican-Democratic Union, Radical and Social Left, and Republican Socialist)

Appointed January 27, 1931

Premier

PIERRE LAVAL (No Group)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Sénat)

Elections to December, 1931 (nine-year term; renewed by thirds every three years)

Speaker: ALBERT LEBRUN (Republican Union)

Groups	Representation
Democratic Left	150
Republican Union	71
Democratic and Radical Union	34
Republican Left	20
Socialist	16
Right (Royalist and Bonapartist)	9
Belonging to no group	12
Total	312

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

Elections to December, 1931 (for four years from June 1, 1928)

Speaker: FERNAND BOUSSON (Socialist)

Groups	Representation
Radical and Radical Socialist	113
Socialist	106
Republican-Democratic Union	85
Left Republicans	64
Radical Left	51
Democratic and Social Action	30
Independent Left	24
Popular Democratic	18
Radical and Social Left	17
Republican Socialist	14
French Socialist	14
Communist	11
Belonging to no group	40
Not inscribed	23

Total 610

Total authorized by law . . . 612

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Most French parliamentary groups do not exactly represent true parties, with funds and organization. The usual basis for the formation of a group is the enrollment in the Chamber of at least 14 members, the number necessary

to secure appointments to important committees. Smaller groups are insured proportional representation on the committees, since their votes are pooled with the remainders of the larger groups (after division by 14), in order to nominate the last few members of each committee. The names of groups are not the same in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, nor do they correspond to organized parties in the country at large. Groups coincide with parties only when a party has parliamentary strength sufficient to enable it to form a group of its own. Organized parties able to command effective groups in the Chamber are the Radical and Radical Socialist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Republican National Alliance (leading factor of the republican federation). The Communist Party has maintained its group in the Chamber, though unable to secure seats in all committees. Other groups are built around several parties or around individual leaders. There is also an organization of members "belonging to no group," which enjoys all of the privileges of the regular groups with respect to voting by proxy and obtaining assignments to committees, and which sometimes facilitates the formation of ministries through making available qualified men without party connections.

In addition to the parliamentary groups and the parties, there are two more or less compact coalitions uniting various groups and parties for common action: the *Left* (formerly called Cartel des Gauches), comprising in the Senate the group of the Democratic Left, and in the Chamber the Radicals and Radical Socialists, Socialists, Republican Socialists and French Socialists, but excluding the Communists; and the *Right Centre* (formerly called Bloc National), comprising in the Senate the Republican Union, the Republican Left, and the Democratic and Radical Union, and in the Chamber the Republican-Democratic Union, the Democratic and Social Action, the Popular Democrats, the Left Republicans, the Independents, and some Radicals. These coalitions play in Parliament a rôle similar to that of the organized parties in the United States or Great Britain, and on them the Premiers and Cabinets rely for support.

The general programs of parties at large composing the coalitions are:

LEFT

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: One of the largest parties in France, often able to hold power or control governments; organized nationally, with department federations; evolutionary in policy and intermediary between the conservative parties upholding the present order of society and the socialist parties desiring to establish a new economic and social order; represents mainly small farmers and retail merchants and officials of all degrees. Its influence in recent years has shown a steady tendency towards decline, owing to the failure of its leaders to compromise with neighboring groups in Parliament; the result has been added strength for the Moderate Republicans on the one hand, and the Socialists on the other. It is opportunist in alliances with other parties and groups. In *foreign and colonial policy*, favors the League of Nations, reparations agreement, Locarno treaties and trade treaty with Russia, and progressive disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates reduction of standing army and military expenditure, priority of the Chamber over the Senate, democratization of Senatorial elections, woman suffrage, extension of communal liberties; also favors rights of public employees to union organization, social reforms (short of complete state socialism) such as nationalization of large public utilities (excepting railways) and participation of technicians and consumers in their management; advocates income, property, and business taxes and state monopolies, and opposes indirect taxes on articles of consumption; favors laws protecting labor, such as paid vacations for all workers, reënforced labor

inspection, and a weekly day of rest for all employees; reform measures, such as obligatory social insurance, and progressive movements such as consumers' coöperation. This party, which brought about the separation of Church and State in 1905, opposes diplomatic relations with Vatican, and favors reënforcement of secular education by the creation of a single school system.

Corresponds to Chamber group of Radicals and Radical Socialists and part of Senate group of Left Democrats.

Leaders: Edouard Herriot (Deputy, President of Party, formerly Premier); *Senators* — Joseph Caillaux (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Abr. Schrameck (formerly Minister of Interior), Th. Steeg (formerly Premier and Minister of Colonies), Albert Sarraut (formerly Minister of Marine), Maurice Sarraut (formerly President of Party), René Renoult (formerly Minister of Justice), Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader in Senate), Justin Godart, M. Dalbiez (formerly Minister of Liberated Regions), René Besnard (formerly Minister of Labor).

Deputies — C. Chautemps (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), A. Berthod, Yvon Delbos (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), François-Albert (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), André Hesse (formerly Minister of Colonies), Louis J. Malvy (formerly Minister of Interior), A. Durafour (formerly Minister of Labor), Léon Archimbaud, L. Lamoureux (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Julien Durand, Pierre Cot, J. Mistler, M. Dalimier, G. Bonnet (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Edouard Daladier (formerly President of Party).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Adherent of 2d Internationale; associated with General Labor Confederation under Léon Jouhaux; affiliated with Labor and Socialist Internationale; founded in 1905 by combining several socialist parties; faithful to reformatory doctrine of Jaurès; advocates a moderate constitutional program of Marxian Socialism but opposes Communism; adheres to democratic and syndicalist methods. Unlike other similar European Socialist parties, such as the Belgian Socialist Party, it is unwilling to share responsibility by participation of Ministers in a coalition government. In *foreign policy*, favors international coöperation but recognizes principle of national defense; supports League of Nations, International Labor Organization, and Locarno treaties; favors good relations with Russia; opposes relations with Vatican; criticizes alleged excesses of peace treaties, while defending rights of small nations under them; advocates reduction of term of compulsory military service and a militia system; opposes budget for maintenance of present forces. In *domestic policy*, advocates suppression of Senate; favors extension of free compulsory secular education; opposes foreign loans, raising of customs tariffs, and indirect or consumption taxes, and advocates economy in administration, and increased direct taxes, especially on large fortunes; urges nationalization of large industries, such as railways, extension of state monopolies; favors an agrarian policy in the interest of farm workers and small landowners and tenants; favors right of public employees to organize, and laws to protect labor, also social insurance and increased salaries and pensions to public servants.

Leaders: Deputies — Léon Blum (floor leader), Vincent Auriol (formerly floor leader), Fernand Bouisson (Speaker of Lower Chamber, first Socialist elected to this office), Compère-Morel, Salomon Grumbach, Paul Faure, Frossard, Pierre Renaudel, Alexandre Varenne; *Senators* — Reboul, Morizet, Betoulle; *Outside Parliament* — Albert Thomas (Director of International Labor Office), M. Zyromski, Longuet.

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY: A small party, organized nationally, opportunistic in policy and intermediary between the Radicals and Socialists, more nearly

approaching the latter in theory and the former in practical politics; founded by Briand and Viviani when they refused to accept the unification of the two French Socialist parties after the Amsterdam Congress in 1905; in *foreign policy*, favors League of Nations and a close understanding with Germany; in *domestic policy*, strongly anti-clerical; favors extension of state monopolies in order to attain a moderate degree of socialism.

Leaders: Anatole de Monzie (formerly Minister of Finance); *Senators* — Louis Soulié, M. Violette; *Deputies* — César Chabrun (floor leader), Emile Faure, Frédéric Brunet.

RIGHT CENTRE

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE: A federation rather than a party. In *foreign policy*, it stands for strict execution of the treaties and security of frontiers, and favors diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, it opposes the radicals in religious questions, but favors freedom of religious belief; opposes income and business taxes, and revision of taxes bearing on moneyed classes; opposes state monopolies, government supervision of commerce or industry, and idea of class struggle; moderately decentralist.

Leaders: Senators — Alexandre Millerand (formerly President), M. Hervey; *Deputies* — Louis Marin (formerly Minister of Pensions), André Maginot (Minister of War), Ed. de Warren; *Outside Parliament* — Gen. de Castelnau, Father Doncoeur.

REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL PARTY: Organized in 1920, on the basis of the Republican-Democratic Alliance founded by Carnot in 1901; represents industrial and commercial middle class; advocates secularism in state organization and education, and economic liberty. In *foreign policy*, favors resolute attitude toward Germany, and is hostile to relations with Russia; advocates cordial diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, argues for secularism with religious freedom; anti-socialist, opposes strikes, especially in public services; advocates moderate decentralization of administration; liberal in economic theory; favors a program of social reform, stopping short of collectivist measures; accepts income and business taxes.

Corresponds in Chamber to Left Republicans, Democratic and Social Action, and Radical Left; in Senate, to Republican Union, and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: Raymond Poincaré (formerly Premier, formerly President of the Republic); *Senators* — M. Ratier (President of Party), Louis Barthou (formerly Minister of War), Léon Bérard (Minister of Justice), Henri Chéron (formerly Minister of Justice), Charles Chaumet; *Deputies* — Paul Reynaud (Minister of Colonies), Yves Le Trocquer (formerly Minister of Public Works), Robert Thoumyre.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN AND SOCIAL PARTY: Organized in October, 1930, by dissident faction of the Republican Federation. In *foreign policy*, advocates a firm nationalist attitude; in *domestic policy*, favors the strengthening of the authority of the government.

Leaders: P. Taittinger, Edouard Soulier, Ybarnégaray (Deputies).

ROYALISTS

L'ACTION FRANÇAISE: Composed of extreme nationalists and anti-republicans; has no representation in Parliament but is solidly organized; agitates in favor of hereditary monarchy; anti-parliamentarian and decentralist; for restoration of Catholic Church as preserver of order and authority, but

on bad terms with the Vatican; anti-Semitic and anti-foreign; for supremacy of state.

Leaders: (outside Parliament) Charles Maurras, Léon Daudet.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHISTS: A few Royalists of parliamentary type, and Plebiscitaires, partisans of a monarchy based on a plebiscite. Represented in Parliament by a few deputies belonging to no group and senators in Right group.

COMMUNISTS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The French section of the 3d Internationale; formed by split from Socialists in 1920, and well organized with local sections, a federation in each department, and a national administration; advocates full revolutionary program inspired by Moscow organization; active among "red" trade unions and government employees. In *foreign affairs*, aims to embarrass the Government, particularly as regards military and colonial policies.

Leaders: Deputies — Marcel Cachin, André Marty, Doriot (floor leader), Berthon; *Outside Parliament* — Florimond Bonte, M. Marrane.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS

Chamber of Deputies

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST: (See party list, page 62).

SOCIALIST PARTY: (See party list, page 63).

REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRATIC UNION: Conservative group finding support among wealthy non-royalist aristocrats and leaders of industry and finance; many members in Parliament identified with Republican National Alliance, National Catholic Federation, and Republican Federation; representing Union of Economic Interests, and big industrialists including the Comité des Forges; forms chief element of the *Right Centre*, uniting Liberal Popular League (Catholics accepting republican régime) and other clericals whose political views outweigh religious issues, and opponents of state monopolies and radicalism. In *foreign policy*, stands for strict application of peace treaties, supported Poincaré in Ruhr occupation, opposed reparations agreement, considers disarmament now impossible, and advocates defensive military and political alliances. In *domestic policy*, advocates increase of army and navy, reestablishment of the churches and restoration of Church property, freedom of religious instruction, and larger powers for President; opposes extremist labor organization and eight-hour law and similar industrial legislation; individualist in economic theory, advocating free play of supply and demand. Corresponds largely to Republican Union group in Senate.

Leaders: Louis Marin (formerly Minister of Pensions), Georges Pernot (formerly Minister of Public Works), Louis Dubois, François de Wendel, Ernest Flandin, Blaisot (Minister of Public Health).

LEFT REPUBLICANS: Left wing of the *Right Centre*; opportunist moderate conservative group, progressive in tendency, collaborating in support of any government which is not socialistic, pacifist, or anti-clerical; advocates conciliatory foreign policy; supports secular laws. Corresponds to Senate group of Republican Union.

Leaders: André Tardieu (Minister of Agriculture, formerly Premier), Georges Leygues (formerly Minister of Interior, formerly Premier), P. E. Flandin (Minister of Finance), Humbert Ricolfi (formerly Vice-President of

Chamber), François Piétri (Minister of Budget), Sibille, Bonnevey (formerly Minister of Justice), Louis Rollin (Minister of Commerce).

RADICAL LEFT: An opportunist group tending to support Radicals and Radical Socialists and oppose Socialists; less anti-clerical, favoring diplomatic relations with Vatican, while opposing reestablishment of Church; for secular laws; supports Locarno treaties. Corresponds to Senate groups of Democratic Left and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: Louis Loucheur (formerly Minister of Commerce), M. Bouilloux-Lafont (Vice-Speaker of Lower Chamber), Laurent Eynac (formerly Minister of Air), Germain-Martin (formerly Minister of Finance), Charles Daniélou (formerly Minister of Merchant Marine), G. Thomson, Landry, Mallarmé (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs).

DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL ACTION: Moderate conservative anti-socialistic *Right Centre* group; formed since the April, 1928, elections, replacing the Republican-Democratic Left which supported Poincaré before 1924, later closely associated with Republican Alliance led by Millerand; more advanced on nationalist lines; Catholic, but not including Royalists. In *foreign policy*, stands for strict execution of treaties and military and political alliances, and opposes reparations agreement and disarmament, but accepts League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates military preparedness, state aid for private religious schools; individualist in economic doctrine, but progressive in advocating social reforms; opposed to state monopolies and favors transfer to private corporations; opposed to capital levy and increases in direct taxation; decentralist; opposed to Alsatian autonomist movement. Corresponds to Senate groups of Republican Union, and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: Paul Reynaud (formerly Minister of Finance), André Maginot (Minister of War), Charles Reibel, Lt. Col. J. Fabry (formerly Minister of Colonies), André François Poncet, Henri Lorin.

INDEPENDENT LEFT: An opportunist group, formerly of Radical, Socialist, and no-party factions. Reformed in 1928 as the basis for candidacy of several of its members for appointment to a Left ministry.

Leaders: Henry Paté, H. Guernut (Secretary of League for the Rights of Man), Emile Borel (formerly Minister).

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC: A *Right Centre* group, resulting from fusion of remnants of old Catholic liberal factions with Alsatian clericals (corresponding to German Centre Party); represents most advanced thought of clericals in progressive economic and social reform, but stopping short of Socialism; favors reestablishment of Church and strong paternal government; does not include Royalists or Fascists. Corresponds to no well-defined group in Senate, but sympathizes with Republican Union.

Leaders: Paul Simon (floor leader) Champetier de Ribes (Minister of Pensions).

RADICAL AND SOCIAL LEFT: This group and its party, the Unionist Party, seceded from the Radical and Radical Socialist Party at the last elections. Settlement of inter-Allied debts contrary to the platform of this group has left it without any well-defined policy.

Leaders: Henry Franklin-Bouillon (formerly Minister), Jean Goy, Fernand Brun, Pierre Cathala (Under-Secretary of State).

REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST GROUP: A mildly socialistic subordinate group; moderately anti-clerical, believing in separation of Church and State but also in

maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Vatican; opportunistic in politics, allied with centre rather than with left.

Leaders: Aristide Briand (Minister of Foreign Affairs, eleven times Premier), Paul Painlevé (formerly Minister of Air, formerly Premier), P. Forgeot (formerly Minister of Public Works), Jean Hennessy.

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY: (See party list, page 63).

COMMUNIST: (See party list, page 65).

INDEPENDENTS: Henri Laniel, Désiré Ferry.

NO GROUP: Marquis de Chambrun (Republican), Marquis de la Ferronnays (Royalist), de Ramel, Le Cour Grandmaison (Royalist), Georges Mandel.

Senate

(Plays a moderating rôle; partisan politics in its debates traditionally are less bitter than in the Chamber, and groups more lasting because the Senate is reëlected by thirds and groups maintain discipline while having no formal program.)

DEMOCRATIC LEFT: (Name used for Democratic, Radical, and Radical Socialist Left group). Constitutes almost half of Senate and forms the *Left* (formerly called Cartel des Gauches), corresponding to Chamber groups of Radicals and Radical Socialists, and Radical Left.

Leaders: Theodore Steeg (formerly Premier and Minister of Colonies), Lucien Hubert (formerly Vice-President of Council and Minister of Justice), M. Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader), Pierre Marraud (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Gallet (formerly Minister of Pensions), Caillaux, Bérenger, Abr. Schrameck, Jean Durand (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Léon Perrier (formerly Minister of Colonies), Albert Sarraut (formerly Minister of Marine), Maurice Sarraut, Gaston Menier, René Renoult, Daniel-Vincent.

REPUBLICAN UNION: The chief *Right Centre* group; opponents of Radicals and Socialists, corresponding to Left Republican, Republican-Democratic Left, Democratic Left, and Republican-Democratic Union groups of Chamber; not anti-clerical but supports secular laws.

Leaders: Raymond Poincaré (formerly Premier and formerly President of Republic), Albert Lebrun (President of the Senate), Henri Chéron (formerly Minister of Justice), Alexandre Millerand (formerly President of the Republic), Léon Bérard, Antony Ratier (floor leader).

DEMOCRATIC AND RADICAL UNION: Anti-Socialist radical centre group, seated to right of Left Republican group, but actually more leftist in opinion; corresponds to Left Radical group of Chamber.

Leaders: Charles Chaumet (floor leader), Raoul Péret (formerly Minister of Finance), Louis Barthou (formerly Minister of War, formerly Premier), Victor Boret (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Paul Strauss.

REPUBLICAN LEFT: A moderate conservative group; pro-clerical.

Leaders: M. Hervey (floor leader), M. Jenouvrier.

SOCIALIST: This group comprises the Socialists who formerly adhered to the Democratic Left.

Leaders: Reboul (floor leader), Betoulle, Morizet.

RIGHT: Composed of nine Royalists and Bonapartists; ultra-conservative and aristocratic.

Leaders: M. de Las Cases (floor leader), Dominique Delahaye (Royalist spokesman), Marquis de Dion, Comte de Blois.

No GROUP: Pierre Laval (Premier), Henry de Jouvenel (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Paul Boncour (formerly leader of the Socialist Party in the Chamber).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Action Française	Royalist; placed in Index of Prohibited Books by Papal decree, for policies regarded as inimical to the Holy See.	Maurice Pujo (<i>Adm. Ed.</i>) Léon Daudet, Charles Maurras (<i>Pol. Eds.</i>)
Ami du Peuple	Conservative; independent; opposes communism and socialism, and larger newspapers; aims to reach working classes by a price of 10 centimes.	François Coty (<i>Prop.</i>) Jacques Roujon (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Avenir (merged with <i>L'Éclair</i>)	Conservative right.	Jean Bosc (<i>Dir.</i>)
Croix	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Féron-Vrau (<i>Prop.</i>) Canon Franc Bertoye, Jean Guiraud (<i>Eds.</i>)
Echo de Paris	Conservative right.	Henri Simond (<i>Prop.</i>) "Pertinax" (André Géraud) (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
* Ere Nouvelle	Radical; Left Block.	Gaboriau (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; moderate; without clearly marked political tendency.	Mme. Paul Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) H. de Weindel (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Figaro	Conservative (right); specializes in Paris news.	François Coty (<i>Prop. and Pol. Ed.</i>) Corpechot-Lara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Homme Libre	Independent.	Eugène Lautier (<i>Ed.</i>)
* Humanité	Communist.	Berlioz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Information	Independent, largely devoted to news of financial and business interests, which it represents.	Léon Chavenon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Intransigeant	Centrist; moderate conservative; Republican; large circulation.	Léon Bailby (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>) Jean Fabry (<i>Assoc. Ed.</i>)
Journal	Independent, moderate, without marked political tendency; pro-Government; semi-official; has large circulation.	Group headed by Agence Havas (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Guimier (<i>Dir.</i>) Raoul Barthe, George Marcillac (<i>Eds.</i>)
Journal des Débats	Republican, centre, moderate liberal; literary and intellectual; an independent influential paper; semi-official; oldest liberal paper.	Etienne de Nalèche (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Chaumeix (<i>Ed.</i>) Pierre Bernus (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Journée Industrielle	Independent; represents productive industry.	Louis Aubert (<i>Prop.</i>) Pierre Lyautey (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Gauche	Radical; protagonist of an agreement between Radicals and Left Republicans.	P. Ponsot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberté	Conservative—right; National Block; Bonapartist tendencies.	Camille Aymard (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Matin	Independent; Republican; moderate, without marked political tendency; favored National Union Cabinet; large circulation; semi-official.	Maurice Bunau-Varilla (<i>Prop.</i>) Stephane Lauzanne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Œuvre	Radical Socialist (left wing).	Henri Torres (<i>Dir.</i>) Jean Piot (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>) Emile Buré (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ordre	Right Centre.	A. Prouvost (<i>Prop.</i>)
Paris-Midi	Independent; moderate left centre tendency.	Marcel Lucain (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>) Paul Reboux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Paris-Soir	Radical.	Alfred Oulman (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Petit Bleu	Moderate Left.	Lenique (<i>Dir.</i>)
Petit Journal	Independent; Republican; without marked political tendency; semi-official.	
Petit Parisien	Independent paper with large circulation; Left Republican tendency; semi-official.	Pierre Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) Elie Bois (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peuple	Labor Socialist; trade union organ.	Léon Jouhaux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Populaire	Socialist Party organ.	Léon Blum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Quotidien	Radical Socialist.	Jean Hennessy (<i>Prop.</i>)
République	Organ of Republican Radicals and Radical Socialists; established in 1929.	Ed. Daladier (<i>Dir.</i>) Cudenet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Soir	Radical Socialist.	L. O. Frossard (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Temps	Independent; semi-official; moderate liberal republican policy; Protestant influence; literary and intellectual.	Jacques Chastenet and Emile Mireaux (<i>Dir.</i>) Julien Poirier (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Victoire	Nationalist.	Gustave Hervé (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volonté	Radical (Left Block)	Albert Dubarry (<i>Ed. and Pol. Dir.</i>)
Petite Gironde (Bordeaux)	Moderate Republican (centre).	G. Chapon, M. Gounouilhous (<i>Props.</i>)
Nouvelliste de Lyon (Lyon)	Independent conservative; formerly royalist.	Régis Rambaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Progrès de Lyon (Lyon)	Republican; Radical.	L. and H. Delaroche (<i>Props.</i>)
Petit Marseillais (Marseilles)	Moderate Republican (centre).	G. Bourrageas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Petit Provençal (Marscilles)	Radical Socialist tendency.	P. Carrère (<i>Dir.</i>)
France de l'Est (Mulhouse)	Moderate Republican Democratic; strong policy of defense against Germany.	Senator Jourdain (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
Est Républicain (Nancy)	Republican.	René Mercier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eclaireur de Nice (Nice)	Moderate Republican; conservative.	Léon Garibaldi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ouest-Eclair (Rennes)	Democratic; Catholic.	Desgrées du Lou (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Dernières Nouvelles (Strasbourg)	Republican; radical; large circulation in Alsace.	Aristide Quillet (<i>Prop.</i>)
Depêche de Toulouse (Toulouse)	Radical Socialist; the most influential paper outside of Paris, especially so in south.	A. Huc, Maurice Sarraut (<i>Props.</i>) Perdriat (<i>Dir.</i>)
Express du Midi (Toulouse)	Republican; independent conservative; Catholic; royalist tendency.	Gaston Guèze (<i>Ed.</i>)
Animateur des Temps Nouveaux (weekly)	Independent.	Louis Forest (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

FRANCE

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Europe Nouvelle (weekly)	Political, devoted largely to questions of foreign policy; independent; liberal, with radical tendency.	Mlle. Louise Weiss (<i>Ed.</i>)
Opinion (weekly)	National Block.	Bourget-Pailleron (<i>Ed.</i>)
* Pax (weekly)	Independent; international in politics; favors League of Nations.	P. Girard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Radical (weekly)	Left Radical.	M. Perchot (<i>Dir.</i>) Robert Louis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondant (bi-weekly)	Conservative; Catholic clerical tendency.	Edouard Trogan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Bleue (bi-weekly)	Political and literary; objective and independent.	Paul Gaultier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de France (bi-weekly)	Moderate Republican.	Marcel Prévost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de Paris (bi-weekly)	Right Centre.	Comte de Fels (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revue des Deux Mondes (bi-weekly)	Conservative.	René Doumic (<i>Ed.</i>) René Pinon (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
* Revue Mondiale (bi-weekly)	Independent, devoted to foreign affairs.	Louis-Jean Finot (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revue Universelle (bi-weekly)	Royalist.	Jacques Bainville (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Hebdomadaire (weekly)	Conservative.	François Le Grix (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Politique et Parlementaire (monthly)	Independent; Republican.	Edouard Julia (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Fournier	Financial and political; independent.	Armand Mayer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agence Havas	Semi-official; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuter-Wolff group.	Léon Rénier (<i>Pres.</i>)
Agence Radio	Political and financial; independent.	M. Gabion (<i>Dir.</i>)

GERMANY

Capital: Berlin

Area: 181,714 square miles (land area, including the Saar)

Population: 63,178,619 (1925 census)

President

FIELD-MARSHAL PAUL VON HINDENBURG (Independent)
Elected April 26, 1925; assumed office May 12, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Nonpartisan

Appointed October 12, 1931

Chancellor

DR. HEINRICH BRUNING (Centre)

PARLIAMENT *

(Reichstag)

Election of September 14, 1930 (for four years)

President: PAUL LÖBE (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	136
National Socialist	110
Communist	78
Centre (Catholic)	68
German National People's	41
People's	30
Economic	21
Bavarian People's	19
Christian Peasants	18
State	16
Christian Social (Protestant)	14
People's National Union	6
German Socialist Workers	6
German Peasants	5
Conservative People's	4
Hanoverian	3
Independents	2
Total	577

* To enjoy the privileges of a recognized parliamentary group (Fraktion), including power to elect members to important standing committees, a party or faction must secure 15 seats in the Reichstag.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Has a moderate constitutional, state socialist program; its members are mainly skilled and unskilled workers, office clerks and employees, and civil servants. In *foreign policy*, it seeks revision of the peace treaties, but advocates fulfillment of reparations payments (on a basis avoiding special burdens on the working classes); favored Locarno treaties and

entry of Germany into League of Nations; urged adherence to Kellogg Pact; advocates anti-high protectionism. In *domestic policy*, stands for protection of the Republic and unity of the Reich with more centralization of power in the federal government, opposes monarchism and militarism, and represents the interest of workers in industrial legislation, such as the 8-hour day, social insurance, and other measures; urges reform of judiciary; seeks extension of power of trade unions.

Leaders: Dr. Otto Braun (Prussian Prime Minister), Paul Löbe (President of Reichstag), Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid (Chairman of Reichstag group), Friedrich Stampfer (editor of Vorwärts, party organ), Dr. Rudolf Hilferding (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Carl Severing (Prussian Minister of Interior), Otto Wels (Chairman of Party), Arthur Crispian, Wilhelm Dittmann, Dr. Rudolf Wissell (formerly Minister of Labor).

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Sometimes called the "Freedom" Party; the German "Fascist" faction; espouses an anti-Semitic and extreme nationalistic program of dictatorship, with certain socialistic features. In *foreign policy*, opposes the peace treaty terms and all reparation payments and the Young Plan, acceptance of which it tried to obstruct by means of a referendum; agitates for restoration of territory (also the lost colonies) and for reunion of all Germans. In *domestic policy*, opposed on principle to representative form of government, but takes part in parliamentary government in some German states for "tactical" reasons. Foremost winner of the elections of 1930 and since.

Leaders: Adolf Hitler (Chairman of Party), Dr. Wilhelm Frick (Chairman of Reichstag group), Franz Stöhr (Vice-President of Reichstag), Ernst Count zu Reventlow, Dr. Paul Goebbels, Gregor Strasser, Wilhelm Göring, General Franz Ritter von Epp, Alfred Rosenberg, Gottfried Feder (Deputies).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The German section of the 3d Internationale; advocates a constitution on the Soviet model, "dictatorship of proletariat," elimination of all private property. Relatively unimportant till end of December, 1920, when the majority of the then-existing Independent Socialist group joined the Communists, who then gained in power and held 62 seats in Reichstag after the worst months of inflation. The present economic depression has brought about a further increase of the strength of the Communist Party, which won 77 seats in the 1930 Reichstag election. The Communist program in Germany is much modified by economic actualities and the incapacity of the party to affect political action; it takes part in parliamentary activities in order to obstruct action and undermine faith in the present republican administration.

Leaders: Ernst Thälmann (Chairman of Party), Walter Stoecker (Chairman of Reichstag group), Wilhelm Koenen, Wilhelm Münzenberg, Hermann Remmele, and Clara Zetkin (Deputies).

CENTRE PARTY (Catholic): Represents the Catholic element, particularly in south and west Germany; voters found among all classes of Catholic people — industrialists, laborers, landholders, peasants, aristocrats, and clergy — hence policy tends to be moderate. Founded after 1870 to counteract anti-Rome policies of Bismarck, and has maintained strength because the religious tie holds its members together, making it one of the few stable factors in German post-war politics and giving it a strong strategic position in Reichstag; represented in every Cabinet since February, 1919. In *foreign policy*, advocates a conciliatory course; urges union of Austria with Germany (*Anschluss*). In *domestic policy*, generally federalistic, supporting the Republic; advocates

strong unity of Reich with free development of component states; opposes state control of schools and favors denominational schools.

Leaders: Dr. Wilhelm Marx (formerly Chancellor four times), Dr. Joseph Wirth (formerly Chancellor, Finance Minister and Minister of Interior, head of left wing group), Dr. Heinrich Brüning (Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Adam Stegerwald (Minister of Labor, formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Dr. Hans Bell (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. Heinrich Brauns (formerly Minister of Labor), Theodor von Guérard (formerly Minister of Transport), Prelate Dr. Ludwig Kaas (Chairman of Party), Dr. Heinrich Franz Köhler (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Andreas Hermes (formerly Minister of Agriculture, leader of agrarian wing), Thomas Esser (Vice-President of Reichstag), Dr. Ludwig Perlitius (Chairman of Reichstag group), Prelate Carl Ulitzka, Joseph Joos, Prof. Dr. Georg Schreiber, Prof. Dr. Friedrich Dessauer, Christine Teusch (Deputies).

GERMAN NATIONAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Tendencies of members mostly monarchistic; program one of discrediting of the Republic in practice, and opposition to its democratic aims. Prominent members advocate administrative reforms tending to strengthen the executive at the expense of the Reichstag. The party grew out of the former German conservative and moderate conservative parties, and represents agrarian and landholding classes, former army officers, and officials who are retired from service, industrialists, and middle-class elements with monarchist sympathies. In *foreign policy*, recognized the necessity of carrying out the Dawes Plan for reparation payments; opposed acceptance of the Young Plan and advocates modification of it; agitates for revision of peace treaties and restoration of territory (especially on eastern frontiers, and colonies); opposed League membership and Locarno treaties. In *domestic policy*, federalistic, stands for Christian school law and denominational schools, a protectionist tariff policy, and laws protecting and developing agriculture (thus enlisting peasant support); opposed to socialism; anti-Semitic; adheres to old black, white, and red flag. Following the disciplining of party members who defied Dr. Hugenberg during balloting on the anti-reparations "liberty law," fourteen members of the Party, including Gottfried Treviranus, Dr. Otto Hoetzsch, and Dr. Walther von Keudell, resigned from the party in December, 1929. In July, 1930, about 25 members of the old Reichstag group, including Count Westarp, Dr. Bazille, and Dr. Wallraf, supported the Brüning Cabinet and seceded from the party. A group of these moderate Conservatives formed a Conservative People's Party; the others joined the Christian Peasants or the Christian Social (Protestant) Party.

Leaders: Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (Chairman of Party), Dr. Ernst Oberföhrer (Chairman of Reichstag group), Oskar Hergt (formerly Minister of Justice, also Prussian Finance Minister under the Empire), Walther Graef (Vice-President of Reichstag), Dr. Wilhelm Koch (formerly Minister of Transport), Elard von Oldenburg-Januschau, Dr. Reinhold Georg Quaatz, Dr. Paul Bang, Prof. Dr. Martin Spahn (Deputies).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Originated from right wing of old National Liberal Party; represents large industrial interests (particularly coal, iron, steel, and finishing industries) and many middle-class voters who find the Nationalists too extreme. In *foreign policy*, seeks revision of peace treaties but accepted Young Plan for reparations, and Locarno treaties; advocates union of Austria with Germany; favored German entry into League. In *domestic policy*, chiefly concerned with economic reconstruction; has strong protectionist tariff wing; opposes socialist influence in administration and legislation, and favors a solid

middle-class block in Parliament; mostly Protestant. Many members not in sympathy with the republican régime, but party opposes unconstitutional movements against it, advocating centralization of power in the federal government.

Leaders: Dr. Eduard Dingeldey (Chairman of Party, Chairman of Reichstag group), Dr. Ernst Scholz (formerly Minister of Economic Affairs), Dr. Julius Curtius (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Paul Moldenhauer (formerly Minister of Finance), General Hans von Seeckt (formerly Chief of the Reichswehr), Dr. Heinrich Schnee (formerly Governor of German East Africa), Siegfried von Kardorff, Walther Dauch, Dr. Emil Georg von Stauss, Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Kahl (Deputies).

ECONOMIC PARTY: A group of small craftsmen and tradesman strongly opposing socialistic policies; represents chiefly the economic interests of the middle classes; conservative in tendency; favors freedom of commerce from government control.

Leaders: Prof. Dr. Joh. Brecht (formerly Minister of Justice, Chairman of Party), Jacob Ludwig Mollath (Chairman of Reichstag group), Dr. Weber (formerly Saxon State minister), Hermann Drewitz, Gotthard Sachsenberg (Deputies).

BAVARIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY: Elects parliamentary representatives in Bavaria only; a Catholic party; originally, until 1919, part of the Catholic Centre Party, whose lead it generally follows, though more conservative in temper; withdrew to oppose centralizing policy of Erzberger (formerly Minister of Finance). Favors protection of state rights as against extension of federal power and centralization, federative system, and larger autonomy for Bavaria within Reich; opposes hegemony of Prussia; favors union of Germany and Austria; opposed Young Plan.

Leaders: Prelate Johann Leicht (Chairman of Reichstag group), Schaeffer (Chairman of Party), Heinrich Held (Bavarian Prime Minister), Dr. Erich Emminger (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. Georg Schätzel (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Franz Xaver Lang.

CHRISTIAN PEASANTS PARTY: An agrarian faction with conservative and Protestant tendencies.

Leaders: Wolfgang v. Hauenschild-Tscheidt (Chairman of Party), Friedrich Döbrich (Chairman of Reichstag group), Karl Hepp, Dr. Günther Gereke (Deputies).

STATE PARTY: Founded in July, 1930, by leading members of the Democratic Party, the People's National Union, and young Liberals formerly belonging to the People's Party. The Party's defeat in the September, 1930, elections brought about the secession of the People's National Union, which became a separate political and parliamentary group. The State Party is now the political and legal successor of the Democratic Party dissolved in November, 1930, though somewhat less inclined toward the Social Democratic Party. Represents chiefly financial and commercial interests, with strong Jewish constituency; voters principally in large cities among middle classes and intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, seeks revision of peace treaties, but supports fulfillment of reparations program, the Locarno treaties, League membership, a policy of conciliation with France, and free trade. In *domestic policy*, adheres to the republican constitution and parliamentary government, advocates centralization and extension of the power of the federal government, favors undenominational state schools; opposes monopolies and socialistic measures.

Leaders: Hermann Dietrich-Baden (Minister of Finance, Chairman of Party), Dr. Karl Petersen (Burgomaster of Hamburg), Dr. Peter Reinhold (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Wilhelm Külz (formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. Hermann Höpker-Aschoff (formerly Prussian Minister of Finance), Dr. Walther Schreiber (Prussian Minister of Commerce), Dr. August Weber (Chairman of Reichstag group), Dr. Gertrud Bäumer, Dr. Hermann Fischer, Dr. Gustav Stolper (Deputies).

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL PARTY (Protestant): A new political group, for the first time represented in the 1930 Reichstag. Founded by social welfare workers and Protestant clergymen; voters chiefly middle-class elements; moderately conservative in tendency, with strong social inclinations; defends interests of Protestant Church, favors denominational schools and advocates censorship for literature, theater, and cinema.

Leaders: Wilhelm Simpfendorfer (Chairman of Reichstag group), D. Reinhard Mumm, Johannes Muntau, Otto Rippel (Deputies).

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL UNION: Founded in April, 1930, as the political representation of the "Young German Order," originally one of the organizations of former combatants of the World War. Joined the State Party in July, 1930, but resumed its independent political existence after the September, 1930, elections. Recruits its members mostly from the younger generation of the middle classes. In *foreign policy*, seeks revision of peace treaties, but favors a policy of conciliation with France. In *domestic policy*, accepts republican constitution, advocates stronger position of central government.

Leaders: Arthur Mahraun (Chairman of Party), Otto Bornemann (Chairman of Reichstag group), August Abel, Friedrich Baltrusch (Deputies).

GERMAN PEASANTS PARTY: Formed in 1928 from the Bavarian Peasants' Union, over conflict with the conservative tendencies of the Landbund, the agrarian organization of the National People's and Christian Peasants Parties; represents smaller farmers; constitutional and democratic in aims and program.

Leaders: Prof. Dr. Anton Fehr (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Herrmann (Chairman of Party), Georg Eisenberger, Carl Gandorfer (Deputies).

CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE'S PARTY: A moderate conservative party, founded in July, 1930, by former members of the German National People's Party who refused to follow the radical policy of Dr. Hugenberg. Its voters are mainly officials, scholars, and other higher middle-class elements. In *foreign policy*, advocates revision of peace treaties, restoration of territory on eastern frontiers, and international equality of armaments. In *domestic policy*, stands for a protectionist tariff, especially on agricultural products, opposes socialism, accepts republican constitution despite monarchistic sympathies. Supports Brüning Cabinet.

Leaders: Gottfried Treviranus (Chairman of Party; Minister of Transportation), Kuno Count Westarp, Walther Lambach, Hans Erdmann von Lindeiner-Wildau (Deputies).

HANOVERIAN PARTY: Advocates reconstruction of the State of Hanover and its separation from Prussia, and State's rights generally.

Leaders: Dr. Count von Bernstorff (Chairman of Party), Heinrich Meyer, Friedrich Wilhelm Nolte (Deputies).

GERMANY

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berliner Boersen-Courier . . .	Democratic; leading financial paper.	Dr. E. Faktor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Boersen-Zeitung . . .	Independent; moderately nationalistic.	Killisch von Horn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Lokalanzeiger . . .	Organ of National People's Party; highly nationalistic in tendency; advocates union of all nationalist elements. Friendly to National Socialists.	Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (<i>Prop.</i>) Adolf Lange (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Morgenpost . . .	Left wing of Democratic Party.	Ullstein A. G. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Berliner Tageblatt . . .	Independent; represents tendencies of Democratic Party.	Rudolf Mosse (<i>Pub.</i>) Theodor Wolff (<i>Ed.</i>)
B. Z. am Mittag . . .	Independent; democratic.	Ullstein A. G. (<i>Pub.</i>) Egon Jacobsohn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Deutsche . . .	Connected with Catholic Trade Union Movement.	Dr. Alphons Nobel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Tag . . .	Nationalistic.	Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (<i>Prop.</i>) August Scherl (<i>Pub.</i>) Freiherr von Medem (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.	Tends to favor People's Party; formerly belonged to Stinnes interests; passed out of their hands into control of a syndicate that bought it for the Reich Government; owing to political pressure, sold again in 1926 to a group of bankers and industrialists.	Dr. Fritz Klein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Tageszeitung . . .	Moderately nationalistic; leading agrarian paper.	Wilhelm Ackermann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung . . .	Extremely nationalistic.	Hans von Sodenstern, Franz Schwendy (<i>Eds.</i>)
* Die Rote Fahne . . .	Organ of Communist Party.	Dr. Meyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Germania . . .	Organ of Catholic Centre Party.	Dr. Ernst Buhla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung	Conservative and monarchistic.	Georg Foertsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
8-Uhr Abendblatt . . .	Independent; democratic.	Berliner Zeitungsverlag G.m.b.H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Victor Hahn (<i>Ed.</i>) Otto Nuschke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Volkszeitung . . .	Democratic.	Friedrich Stampfer (<i>Ed.</i>)
* Vorwärts . . .	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	
* Vossische Zeitung . . .	Independent; democratic.	Ullstein A. G. (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Carl Misch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kölnische Volkzeitung (Cologne)	Catholic Centre Party.	Dr. Hoeber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kölnische Zeitung (Cologne)	Represents People's Party.	DuMont-Schauberg (<i>Pub.</i>)
Frankfurter Zeitung (Frankfurt)	South German organ of Democratic Party.	Dr. H. Simon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Echo (Hamburg)	Socialist.	
Hamburger Fremdenblatt (Hamburg)	Liberal.	Broschek & Co. (<i>Pub.</i>) Felix von Eckardt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Nachrichten (Hamburg)	Independent; nationalistic.	Dr. Hartmeyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten (Leipzig)	Nationalistic tendency.	Edgar Herfurth & Co. (<i>Pub.</i>) Richard Breiting (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leipziger Volkszeitung . . . (Leipzig)	Socialist.	
Bayerischer Kurier . . . (Munich)	Catholic Centre Party.	
Münchener Neueste Nachrichten (Munich)	Nationalistic tendency.	Knorr & Hirth (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. F. Buchner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Völkischer Beobachter . . . (Munich)	Organ of National Socialist Party.	Adolf Hitler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Deutsche Volkswirt . . . (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Dr. Gustav Stolper (<i>Ed.</i>)
Das Tage-Buch (weekly) . .	Political, literary, and economic.	Leopold Schwarzschild (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Weltbühne (weekly) . .	Political, literary, and economic; radical.	Kurt Tucholsky and Carl von Ossietzky (<i>Eds.</i>)
Berliner Monatshefte . . . (monthly)	Study of war origins.	Dr. Alfred von Wegerer (<i>Ed.</i>)
* Europäische Gespräche . . . (monthly)	Foreign politics.	Prof. Dr. A. Mendelssohn Bartholdy (<i>Ed.</i>)
* Die Friedens-Warte . . . (monthly)	Pacifistic.	Prof. Dr. Hans Wehberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Gesellschaft (monthly)	Socialistic.	Dr. Rudolf Hilferding (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochland (monthly) . . .	Catholic.	Prof. Carl Muth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ost-Europa (monthly) . . .	Study of Eastern questions.	Prof. Dr. Otto Hoetzsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Preussische Jahrbücher . . . (monthly)	Long established; conservative.	Georg Stilke (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Walter Heynen und Dr. Emil Daniels (<i>Eds.</i>)
Sozialistische Monatshefte . . . (monthly)	Socialistic.	Dr. Joseph Bloch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Süddeutsche Monatshefte . . . (monthly)	Nationalistic.	Prof. P. N. Cossmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik . .	World politics, with special reference to geographical background.	Prof. Dr. Karl Haushofer (<i>Ed.</i>)
* Zeitschrift für Politik . . .	Study of political problems.	Richard Schmidt (Leipzig) und Adolf Grabowsky (Berlin) (<i>Eds.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Telegraphen-Union	Independent; highly nationalistic in tendency.	Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (<i>Prop.</i>)
Wolff's Telegraph Bureau . .	Semi-official; affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas-Reuters group.	S. Bleichröder, and Delbrück, Schickler & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Dr. Hermann Diez (<i>Ed.</i>)

GREAT BRITAIN

Capital: London

Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)

Population: 44,790,845 (Registrar-General's preliminary figures of 1931 census)

Ruler

KING GEORGE V

Ascended throne May 6, 1910

Cabinet

National

Assumed office November 6, 1931

Prime Minister

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD (National Labor)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Lords)

Lord Chancellor: LORD SANKEY (National Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative and Liberal	706
Labor	15
National Labor	6
Bishops	24
Royal Peers	4
Archbishops	2
Total	<hr/> 757

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Last general election October, 1931, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament

Speaker: CAPT. RT. HON. EDWARD A. FITZROY (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	
Conservative (Stanley Baldwin)	472
National Liberal (Sir John Simon)	35
Liberal (Sir Herbert Samuel)	33
National Labor (Ramsay MacDonald)	13
Independent Nationals	2
	<hr/> 555
Opposition	
Labor (George Lansbury)	52
Independent Liberal (David Lloyd George)	4
Independent	4
	<hr/> 60
Total	<hr/> 615

Note: In the general election of October, 1931, the polling was: Conservative 11,753,096; Liberal 1,403,941; National Liberal 632,225; National Labor 338,424; National 51,039; Labor 6,648,457; Independent Liberal 106,106; Communist 70,844; other parties 148,581; total 21,152,713.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In consequence of the financial crisis which developed in the summer of 1931 and of disagreements in the Labor Cabinet as to the manner in which the budget should be balanced, economies effected in the social services, and (whether by tariffs or otherwise) the adverse trade balance counteracted, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, found it necessary to invite the leaders of the opposition parties to join him in a National Government.

There followed a radical change in the alignments of parties. 1. The Conservative Party, headed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, supported Mr. MacDonald. 2. The Labor Party with very few exceptions declined to follow Mr. MacDonald. 3. The Liberal Party split into three sections — (a) Mr. Lloyd George and a small group of followers declined to support Mr. MacDonald, (b) another section, under Sir John Simon, supported Mr. MacDonald and are prepared to accept tariffs, (c) the remainder, under Sir Herbert Samuel, supported Mr. MacDonald generally and although opposed to tariffs in principle they are prepared to accept them as an emergency measure if found to be necessary. With these qualifications, the three original parties retain their main policies as before.

The National Government now in power is an alliance of members of the three parties, the immediate and primary object of which is to adopt such fiscal and other measures as will restore the prosperity of the country. It is in no sense a coalition.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Likewise called the Unionist Party; forms the large majority of the National Government; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights. Supported by property interests and represents mainly suburban and rural constituencies; includes Ulster Unionists from the six counties of Northern Ireland not included in the Free State, which send members to the British Parliament. In *foreign policy*, stands for the stabilization of Europe on the basis of the peace treaties and the League of Nations, but opposes guarantees beyond those undertaken by the Locarno treaties, which were negotiated by a Conservative Government; supports the World Court; opposed recognition of Soviet Russia without guarantees as to propaganda and debts; supports disarmament movement provided it is all-in disarmament; supports principle of naval parity with the United States, but lays stress on need of guaranteeing imperial defenses, communications, and trade routes; favors continuance of work on the Singapore naval base; opposes British evacuation of Egypt; on war debts stands back of principle of the Balfour Note. *Imperial policy* now heads the Conservative program. Advocates Empire Economic Unity by means of the extension to the utmost limits of imperial preference through tariffs or other measures agreed upon after consultation with the Dominions; recommends gradual extension of self-government in India and development of dependencies in Africa and mandated territories; stands for maintenance of security of Suez Canal by garrison in Egypt and opposes relinquishment of the Sudan to Egyptian rule. In *domestic policy*, favors strict economy in national expenditure; the reduction of taxation; the extension of safeguarding, *viz.*, the protection of industries most affected by foreign competition by means of a tariff and the prevention of advanced foreign dumping by means of an emergency tariff; assistance to agriculture by guaranteeing a fixed price for home grown wheat, and the compulsory use

of a fixed quota of British flour in bread, a tax on foreign malting barley, the prevention of the dumping of foreign oats, fruit, and vegetables; extension of agricultural credits and regularization of employment and wages of farm workers, county aid in acquisition of small holdings, coöperation between organizations of employers and laborers and investigation by a Court of Inquiry into the causes of industrial disputes; improvement of housing conditions and new methods of construction to relieve shortage; old age, orphans', widows' pensions, health and unemployment insurance; reform of House of Lords to increase its powers as a revising chamber; opposes repeal of the Miners' Eight Hours Act and of the Trade Disputes Act, which prohibited levying for Labor Party purposes on trade union funds.

Leaders: Stanley Baldwin (Parliamentary Leader, Lord President of the Council), Neville Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Cushendun, Lord Brentford, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister (Secretary for the Colonies), L. C. M. S. Amery, the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord Hailsham (Secretary for War), Lord Stonehaven (Chairman of Party), the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Henry Betterton (Minister of Labor), Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell (First Lord of the Admiralty), Sir John Gilmore (Minister of Agriculture), Sir Samuel Hoare (Secretary for India), the Marquess of Londonderry (Secretary for Air), Sir E. Hilton Young (Minister of Health), W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore (First Commissioner of Works), Winston Churchill (Independent).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: Successor to Whig Party; supports the present National Government; aims at a state of society in which individuals shall have freedom of action and opportunity of development, up to the point of not interfering with others; in conflict with Conservatives for reforms in the existing order and with Labor in its effort to establish a socialistic state: represents constituencies of all classes. In *foreign policy*, supports the League of Nations as the pivot of foreign relations, favors extension of organized international coöperation, progressive disarmament, the Locarno treaties and Washington naval agreements, and continuance of relations with Soviet Russia. In *imperial policy*, advocates improved communications, development of resources and aid to emigration, but leaving Dominions complete local autonomy; favors extension of self-government in India. In *domestic policy*, maintains adherence to the principle of free trade on economic grounds and in the interest of world peace and opposes "Empire preference" as producing friction and increasing the cost of commodities, but is prepared to accept tariffs in the present emergency if found to be necessary; favors direct taxation, state acquisition of all mineral rights and administration by a government commission, state aid and supervision for development of superpower stations, reforestation and land reclamation, aid to coöperative movements, better agricultural credits and aid in acquiring land, taxation of land values to relieve burdens on improvements and encourage enterprise, social insurance against unemployment and use of unemployed in construction work to relieve the housing shortage, state aid in acquiring homes, legislation against monopolies, encouragement of joint management in industries and Joint Industrial Councils, reforms in working conditions, local option to control sale of liquor, equal rights for women, individual franchise and abolition of plural voting, proportional representation or (in some cases) the alternative vote, improved schools, increase in number of secondary school teachers, and reform of rural education.

Leaders: Sir Herbert Samuel (Parliamentary Leader, Secretary for Home Affairs), Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Ramsay Muir (Chairman of Party),

Walter Runciman (President of the Board of Trade, leader of radical group), the Marquess of Reading, the Marquess of Lothian, Earl Beauchamp, Sir Donald MacLean, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Vivian Phillips, J. A. Spender, Sir W. T. Layton, E. D. Simon, Seeborn Rowntree. Gilbert Murray and J. M. Keynes, while still Liberals in the broad sense, oppose the present government, and are perhaps nearer to Lloyd George in their views than to Samuel or Simon.

NATIONAL LIBERALS: Support the present National Government, and are prepared to accept tariffs.

Leader: Sir John Simon (Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Sir Robert Hutchison, L. Hoare Belisha.

INDEPENDENT LIBERALS: Opposed to the present National Government.

Leader: David Lloyd George.

LABOR PARTY: Opposed to the present National Government. Includes a bloc of 5 radical socialists belonging to the Independent Labor Party led by James Maxton. Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist and coöperative societies) and local organizations (trade union branches and labor groups), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labor candidates; also has an agreement with the Coöperative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in coöperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labor Party. Strength is mainly in industrial constituencies. In *foreign policy*, advocates "taking risks for peace" through political accords and the support of peace agencies, such as the Kellogg Pact and the League of Nations; would remove the British reservations to the Kellogg Pact; stands for the complete renunciation of the right of private war and private blockade; the full acceptance of "the new doctrine of Freedom of the Seas," *i.e.*, that the high seas should be closed only by international covenants; loyal coöperation in the League's sanctions against a state which resorts to war in breach of its Covenant; all-in arbitration with reservations as to Empire quarrels, pooled security, and disarmament to the level strictly required for the maintenance of order; promotion of international economic coöperation, as recommended by the International Economic Conference of 1927 (especially in regard to tariff rates and raw materials); establishment of the fullest possible publicity with regard to international relations and policy, and the submission of all international engagements to the House of Commons. In *imperial policy*, favors recognition of the right of the Indian people to self-government subject to due safeguards, and the expeditious admission of India to the British Commonwealth of Nations on an equal footing with the self-governing Dominions; safeguards for native peoples in dependencies against exploitation by European capital, prevention of forced labor and of injurious or inequitable conditions of employment, protection of such peoples in occupation of their land and in exercise of civic rights, and development among them of services of health and education; the strengthening and extension of the authority of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations; the establishment of machinery for the advice and supervision of intending emigrants. In *domestic policy*, advocates as ultimate policy national ownership, control, and development of chief industries and services, with compensation, and a limited program of immediate nationalization (*e.g.*, land, mines, transport, power, banks, life insurance); establishment of a National Economic Committee to advise the Government, and of a National Development and Employment Board to prepare schemes

for the development of national resources; protection against profiteering; creation of a democratic system of education, adequately financed, free from class distinction, and organized as a continuous whole from the nursery school to the university; opposes protective tariffs and taxes on necessities, favors increased taxation on unearned income; housing reforms and state aid in new construction; nationalization of banking and credit; credit facilities, stabilization of prices, and collective marketing for agriculture; National Import Boards for purchasing, distributing, and transporting imports of wheat and meat; national land valuation, urban land value taxation, adequate unemployment pay, extension of national health insurance, state service for maternity and child welfare, improved provision for aged, blind, and widows, abolition of plural voting, and full publicity with regard to party funds.

Leaders: George Lansbury (Parliamentary Leader), Arthur Henderson, J. R. Clynes, Lord Parmoor, Lord Passfield (formerly Sydney Webb, M. P.), Thomas Shaw, Commander Wedgwood Benn, A. V. Alexander, William Graham, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Margaret Bondfield, Herbert Morrison, F. O. Roberts, Christopher Addison, Arthur Greenwood, W. Adamson, H. B. Lees-Smith, Major Clement R. Atlee, Sir Stafford Cripps.

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY: Supports National Government in its task of meeting the problems incident to the present adverse economic condition of the country.

Leaders: Ramsay MacDonald (Prime Minister), Lord Sankey (Lord Chancellor), Philip Snowden (Lord Privy Seal), J. H. Thomas (Secretary for Dominion Affairs).

Other political parties are the Communist Party, and the New Party, formed by Sir Oswald Mosley, both of which ran candidates in the 1931 election without success.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Express	Independent, with Conservative tendency; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) R. D. Blumenfeld (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Herald	Labor.	Odhams Press, Ltd. and trades unions (<i>Props.</i>) W. L. Stevenson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mail	Independent, Conservative.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers Ltd.) W. L. Warden (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Daily Telegraph	Conservative.	Lord Camrose, Sir James Gomer Berry, Sir Edward Iliffe (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Arthur E. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Worker	Communist.	British section of the 3d Internationale (<i>Pub.</i>)
Evening News	Independent, Conservative tendency.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers Ltd.) Frank FitzHugh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Standard	Independent, Conservative tendency.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>); Viscount Rothermere owning majority of remaining shares) G. Gilliat (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Financial News	Independent.	Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Eyre & Spottiswoode (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) O. R. Hobson (<i>Ed.</i>) D. S. T. Hunter (<i>Ed.</i>) Syndicate headed by Sir Percy Bates H. A. Gwynne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Times	Independent.	News and Westminster, Ltd. (Cadbury interests) and United Newspapers, Ltd. (Inveresk interests)
Morning Post	Conservative; orthodox.	J. Stuart Hodgson (<i>Ed.</i>) Cadbury interests (Quaker) (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Chattaway (<i>Ed.</i>)
News Chronicle	Liberal; an amalgamation of former <i>Daily News</i> and <i>Daily Chronicle</i> .	Major J. J. Astor, J. Walter (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Geoffrey Dawson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (evening)	Liberal.	H. F. Harvey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times	Very influential; independent; moderate Conservative; supports any Government so far as possible; correspondence from men of all parties.	S. Oddy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Birmingham Mail	Unionist.	Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Arthur H. Mann (<i>Ed.</i>) John Macleay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Observer	Liberal.	E. T. Scott (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Post	Conservative.	F. T. Souden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liverpool Post and Mercury (Liverpool)	Liberal and independent.	W. Redpath (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian . . .	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	James L. Palmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newcastle Journal North Star & Courant (Newcastle)	Conservative.	John Oakley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newcastle Evening Chronicle (Newcastle)	Independent, Liberal.	W. E. Bemrose (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Morning News . . .	Independent.	John Moffat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheffield Daily Telegraph . .	Conservative.	Alex T. Urquhart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheffield Independent . . .	Liberal.	John Ritchie & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) George A. Waters (<i>Ed.</i>) Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) W. S. Ballantyne (<i>Ed.</i>) George Outram & Co. Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Sir Robert Bruce (<i>Ed.</i>) Sir Trevor Henderson (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) W. H. McKee (<i>Ed.</i>) F. M. Adams (<i>Ed.</i>) W. S. Armour (<i>Ed.</i>) Charles A. Cornish (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Herald	Unionist.	
Dundee Courier and Advertiser (Dundee)	Independent.	
Scotsman	Unionist.	
Glasgow Evening News . . .	Independent, Conservative.	
Glasgow Herald	Independent; moderate.	
Belfast News Letter	Ulster Unionist.	
Northern Whig and Belfast Post (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	
Birmingham Post (weekly)	Unionist.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Mail (weekly)	Independent.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>)
Overseas Edition		
Economist (weekly)	Independent, moderately Liberal; favors free trade; more financial and statistical than political.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Proprietors Ltd. and individual shareholders as to insure editorial independence. Sir Walter T. Layton (<i>Ed.</i>) E. T. Scott (<i>Ed.</i>)
* Manchester Guardian Weekly	Liberal.	
Near East & India (weekly) . .	Devoted to British interests in the Near and Middle East.	H. T. Montague Bell (<i>Ed.</i>)
* New Leader (weekly)	Official organ of the Independent Labor Party.	Fenner Brockway (<i>Ed.</i>)
* New Statesman & Nation . . . (weekly)	Independent, radical, with Labor tendency; formerly Liberal independent.	Kingsley Martin. (<i>Ed.</i>)
News of the World (weekly) . .	Independent; sensational.	Lord Riddell (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Sir Emsley Carr (<i>Ed.</i>) Viscount Astor (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. L. Garvin (<i>Ed.</i>) A. Wyatt Tilby (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer (weekly on Sunday)	Independent; conservative.	
Saturday Review (weekly) . . .	Imperialist; gives no news but reviews events; favors Empire Free Trade.	
* Spectator (weekly)	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	John Evelyn Wrench (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	Patrick FitzGerald (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Dispatch (weekly) . . .	Independent; imperialist.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) W. Adcock (<i>Ed.</i>) Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. R. Gordon (<i>Ed.</i>) Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Allied Newspapers Ltd.) Leonard Rees (<i>Ed.</i>) G. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>) Gerald Barry (<i>Ed.</i>) Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) J. W. Wheeler-Bennett (<i>Ed.</i>) G. P. Gooch, J. Scott Lidgett (<i>Eds.</i>) Douglas Jerrold (<i>Ed.</i>) Frederick Hammond (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Express (weekly)	Independent, with Conservative tendency.	
Sunday Times (weekly)	Independent; Conservative tendency.	
Times Weekly Edition	Independent; conservative.	
Week-end Review	Independent.	
Bulletin of International News (semi-monthly)	Independent.	
Contemporary Review (monthly)	Liberal.	
English Review (monthly)	Conservative	
Fortnightly Review (monthly)	Independent.	
Nineteenth Century and After	Independent.	
Review of Reviews (monthly)	Independent.	
United Empire (monthly)	Imperial.	
Journal of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (bi-monthly)	Independent.	Royal Empire Society (<i>Pub.</i>) Edward Salmon (<i>Ed.</i>) Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>)
Economic Journal (quarterly)	Economic.	Royal Economic Society (<i>Pub.</i>) J. M. Keynes and D. A. Magregor (<i>Eds.</i>) Sir Albion Banerji (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indian Affairs (quarterly)	Moderate and progressive.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Political Quarterly	Progressive.	Editorial Board
Quarterly Review	Political and general.	Lt. Col. John Murray and C. E. Lawrence (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Round Table (quarterly).	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	John Love (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

British United Press, Ltd. . .	Independent.	C. F. Crandall (<i>Pres.</i>)
Central News, Ltd.	Independent.	Herbert Bailey (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Independent.	E. H. Herbert (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Press Assn., Ltd.	Independent.	Wilfred King (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Reuters, Ltd.	International, affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas-Wolff group.	H. C. Robbins (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
		Sir Roderick Jones (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

GREECE

Capital: Athens

Area: 49,912 square miles

Population: 6,204,684 (census of 1928, including refugees from Asia Minor)

President

ALEXANDER ZAIMIS

Elected by Parliament to succeed Admiral Koundouriotis, resigned, on December 14, 1929

Cabinet

Liberal

Reorganized December 22, 1930

Premier

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER * (Gheroussia)

Election of April 21, 1929 (for nine years)

Speaker: LEONIDAS PARASKEVOPOULOS (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	49
Popular Royalist	9
Moderate Republican	5
Agrarians	5
Other Parties	12
Elected by various organizations	18
Elected by Senate and Vouli (also Liberals)	10
Independent and Unclassified	12
Total	120

LOWER CHAMBER (Vouli)

Election of August 19, 1928 (for four years)

Speaker: TH. SOFOULIS (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal (Venizelist)	187
Popular Royalist (Tsaldaris)	19
Democratic Union (Papanastasiou)	13
Zavitsianos Group	10
National Democratic Union (Condilis)	6
Conservative (Michalacopoulos)	4
Progressive Liberal (Cafandaris)	3
Agrarian	3
Independent Liberal	2
Moderate Royalist (Metaxistas)	1
Independent	2

Total 250

*The present constitution reestablishing the Upper Chamber provides that the membership shall be made up as follows: elected by direct universal suffrage — 92; elected by Chambers of Commerce, Labor Unions, Agricultural Associations, etc. — 18; elected conjointly by Senate and Vouli — 10.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There is little essential difference in the programs of the various political parties in Greece. They still largely represent the opinions of their leaders. Politically, the parties can be divided into republican and anti-republican, although in the August, 1928, election the republicans won such a sweeping victory that the royalists can scarcely be regarded as the Opposition.

The Venizelos program includes economy in the public administration; a campaign against malaria, tuberculosis, and syphilis; the execution of a national road construction scheme, and the reclamation of the Vardar and the Strymon valleys; aids to agriculture; the reconciliation of capital and labor; the reform of the educational system, chiefly by the restriction of classical studies; the completion of refugee settlement; and the imitation of a process of administrative decentralization. In *foreign affairs*, it advocates friendship with all and particular efforts to put Italian and Turkish relations on a sound footing.

M. Venizelos is assisted by M. Michalacopoulos (Minister of Foreign Affairs), C. Lidorikis (Minister of Interior) and M. George Maris (Minister of Finance).

The Conservative Party (Moderate Democratic Union) of Andreas Michalacopoulos, coöperates with Premier Venizelos.

The Opposition centers around the Popular Royalist Party, of which Panagiotis Tsaldaris (formerly Minister of the Interior) is the leader. Cafandarlis, Zavitsianos, Papanastassiou, and several of the other small parties are at present also exercising opposition.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Athinaica Nea	Republican; Venizelist	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Acropolis	Republican; Anti-Venizelist.	N. Voutsinas (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Eleftheron Vima	Republican, liberal; leading paper; Venizelist.	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Eleftheros Anthropos	Republican; Anti-Venizelist.	C. Athanatos (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Elliniki	Royalist.	N. Eustratiou (<i>Prop.</i>)
Esperini (evening)	Royalist.	Peter Giannaros (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Ethnos (evening)	Conservative, republican; Venizelist.	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hemerisios Typos	Republican; Anti-Venizelist.	John Passas (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hestia (evening)	Republican; leading afternoon paper; Venizelist.	A. and K. Kyrou (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Kathemerini	Popular Royalist.	G. A. Vlachos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Messager d'Athènes	Semi-official organ of Foreign Office. In French.	Jane Z. Stephanopoli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Patris	Republican; Venizelist.	Sp. Simos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Proia	Conservative; probably next to <i>Eleftheron Vima</i> in influence; royalist tendencies.	K. Politis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vradini (evening)	Royalist.	St. J. Pesmazoglou (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Economikos Tachydromos (weekly)	Economic and financial.	M. Aravantinos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Economologos (weekly)	Economic and financial.	C. D. Frangopoulos and E. Tsellepis (<i>Eds.</i>)
Ergassia (weekly)	Liberal	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
New Political Review (monthly)	Political.	M. Ailianos (<i>Ed.</i>)
		A. I. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
		D. Pelrakakos (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes	Semi-official.	Vekiarelis (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Hellenic Press Association	Independent.	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Pres.</i>)

GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala
Area: 48,290 square miles
Population: 2,004,900 (1920 census)

President

GENERAL JORGE UBICO (Liberal-Progressive)
Assumed office February 14, 1931

Cabinet

Appointed February 14, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Legislativa Nacional)

President: JOSÉ MARÍA REYNA ANDRADE (Liberal)

Number of members 69

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, mildly interested in League of Nations, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, strongly militarist; advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults; opposed to woman suffrage and presidential reelection.

Leaders: Dr. José Maria Reyna Andrade (formerly Provisional President, President of Parliament), Carlos O. Zachrisson, Lic. Adrian Recinos, Lic. Abraham Cabrera, Lic. Bernardo Alvarado T.

LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A faction split off from the Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals; favors coöperation with the United States. In *domestic policy*, favors more frequent changes in official personnel; advocates absolute honesty in the handling of public funds, liberty of the press, and free speech; opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

Leaders: General Jorge Ubico (President of the Republic), Lic. Carlos Pacheco M., Lic. Manuel Franco, Mariano Trabanino.

CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY: Conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries. Non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers; adopts a friendly policy toward the Church.

Leaders: Manuel Cobos, Federico Castaneda Godoy, Eduardo Camacho, and Emilio Escamilla.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Centro-América	Liberal, founded 1880.	Government organ
Imparcial	Independent.	Alejandro Cordova and David Vela (<i>Eds.</i>)
Liberal-Progresista	Liberal Progressive.	Carlos Enrique Larraondo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuestro Diario	Independent.	Federico Hernandez de León and Carlos Bauer Avilés (<i>Eds.</i>)
Prensa	Independent.	Federico González Campo (<i>Ed.</i>)

HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince
 Area: 10,204 square miles
 Population: 2,300,200 (1927 estimate)

President

STENIO VINCENT (Nationalist)

Elected by National Assembly, composed of members of Senate and Chamber of Deputies, on November 18, 1930, for six-year term

Cabinet

Nationalist

Appointed May 18, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Corps législatif)

Election of October 14, 1930

UPPER CHAMBER
 (Senate)

LOWER CHAMBER
 (Chamber of Deputies)

President: FOUCHARD MARTINEAU

President: DR. JOSEPH LOUBEAU

Number of members 15 Number of members 36

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At its first session, April 6th to August 5th, 1931, the present Congress was frequently divided along conservative, or pro-Government, and radical, or anti-Government lines although no clearly defined parties or programs have appeared.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Courrier Haïtien	Radical; ultra-nationalist.	Jolibois, Fils (<i>Ed.</i>)
Elan	Official organ of Catholic Church in Haiti.	Louis Dorsinville (<i>Ed.</i>)
Haiti-Journal	Nationalist; pro-Government.	Leon Laleau (<i>Ed.</i>)
Impartial	Radical.	George Petit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Matin	Conservative; held moderate attitude toward American occupation.	Clément Magloire (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nouvelliste	Pro-Government.	Ernest G. Chauvet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pays	Independent; anti-Government tendencies.	Louis Callard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Presse	Independent; ultra-nationalist.	Placide David (<i>Ed.</i>)
Temps	Conservative; favors coöperation with United States.	Charles Moravia (<i>Ed.</i>)

HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa
Area: 46,332 square miles
Population: about 859,761 (census of 1930)

President

DR. VICENTE MEJÍA COLINDRES (Liberal)

Elected October 28, 1928; assumed office February 1, 1929, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed May 18, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of October, 1930 (four-year term, renewed by halves every two years)

President: GENERAL S. MEZA CÁLIX (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	23
Conservative	23
Vacant	2
Total	<hr/> 48

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: Formed during the presidential campaign of 1928 by the merging of the Liberal and Independent Republican Parties whose candidates, Dr. José María Ochoa Valásquez and General Vicente Tosta, withdrew, following which Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres was nominated. This strong opposition party succeeded in winning the election. The programs and leaders of the Liberal and Independent Republican Parties follow:

LIBERAL PARTY: Greatly divided, the factions ranging from moderate to radical. Favors immigration, development of agriculture, reorganization of finances, invitation to foreign capital to help in the development of productive enterprises, but is opposed to any infringement of sovereignty. It advocates the union of the five Central American republics.

Leaders: Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres (President of the Republic), Gen. Santiago Meza Cálix (President of Parliament), Dr. Salvador Corleto (Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Rafael Medina Raudales (Minister of Public Works, Agriculture and Labor), Gen. José María Reina, Dr. Tito Lopez Pineda, Dr. Coronado García (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. José María Ochoa Valásquez (Minister of War and Marine), Dr. Jesús M. Alvarado, Gen. J. E. Alvarado, Dr. Miguel A. Navarro, Dr. Angel Zúñiga Huete, and Dr. Ernesto Argueta (Minister of Government and Justice), Dr. Miguel Oquell Bustillo, Dr. Salvador Zelaya (Minister of Foreign Affairs), and Dr. Dionisio Gutierrez (formerly Minister of War).

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN PARTY (Partido Republicano Independiente): This party has been losing strength and is now unimportant. Advocates strict respect for the Constitution and the laws; uplift of the humbler classes; reorganization of finances, the Army, and education; development of agriculture, building of roads and railroads.

Leaders: General Juan B. Pagoaga, Ing. Crescencio F. Gómez, Ing. José Augusto Padilla, Ing. José E. Martínez, Gregorio A. Velásquez.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY (Partido Nacional or Partido Conservador): Advocates development of agriculture, protection of national industries, extension of roads and railroads, distribution of government lands among the natives, restriction of influence of foreign investors in Honduras, arbitration to settle differences with neighboring states, and closer relations with the Holy See.

Leaders: Dr. Miguel Paz Baraona (formerly President of the Republic), Gen. Tiburcio Carias A. (formerly President of National Congress), Dr. J. M. Casco (formerly Minister of the Interior), Gen. Francisco Martínez Fúnes (formerly Minister of War), Dr. Venancio Callejas (formerly President of National Congress), Dr. Salvador Aguirre (Justice of the Supreme Court, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Antonio Rivera (formerly President of Congress), Don Luis Bográn (formerly Minister to the United States), Gen. Saturnino Meda (formerly Minister to Nicaragua), Dr. Manuel G. Zuniga, Gen. Filiberto Diaz Zelaya, Dr. Ruben Andino Aguilar.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cronista (evening) . . .	Independent.	Manuel Calderón (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ.	The Government (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Renacimiento (monthly) . . .	Political and economic.	Mario Ribas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Norte	Independent; liberal.	A. and J. Fernández (<i>Proprs.</i>)
(La Ceiba)		Juan Fernández V. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Espectador	Liberal.	José R. Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
(La Ceiba)		
País (La Ceiba) (bi-weekly) .	Conservative.	Abraham Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pro-Patria (La Ceiba) (bi-weekly)	Independent.	Salvador Lejarza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Marino	Independent.	Heriberto Castillo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Puerto Cortez)		Adam Boza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nacional	Conservative.	
(San Pedro Sula)		
Norte	Independent; founded 1923.	Vidal Mejía (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula)		
Nuestro Criterio	Independent.	Lucas M. Paredes (<i>Prop. Ed.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula)		
Independiente	Independent-Conservative.	Octaviano Arias (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula) (bi-weekly)		
Heraldo de Sula	Independent-Liberal.	Hector Pérez Estrada (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula) (bi-weekly)		
Pueblo	Independent.	Alfonso Guillén Zelaya (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tegucigalpa)		
Comicios	Liberal.	Arturo Oquelí (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tela)		
República	Liberal.	Carlos R. Amador (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tela) (bi-weekly)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de la Prensa Hondureña	Independent.	Mario Ribas (<i>Pres.</i>)
Ateneo de Honduras	Semi-official.	Esteban Guardiola (<i>Pres.</i>)

HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest
Area: 35,911 square miles
Population: 8,683,740 (1930 estimate)

Regent

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY

Elected March 1, 1920

(Was Vice-Admiral commanding former Austro-Hungarian Navy)

Cabinet

Union Party

Appointed August 23, 1931

Premier

COUNT JULIUS KÁROLYI (Union Party)

Assumed office August 23, 1931

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Felsőház)

Constituted January, 1927 (for five years)

Speaker: BARON JULIUS WŁASSICS

LOWER CHAMBER

(Képviselőház)

Election of June, 1931 (for five years)

Speaker: DR. LÁSZLÓ ALMÁSSY (Union Party)

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of appointed and elected groups, as follows: elected by counties and cities, 76; appointed by the Regent, 45; elected by families with hereditary rights, 38; elected by public organizations and institutions, 37; church dignitaries, 32; members by virtue of public office or rank, 12; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, 4; total, 244.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Union	156
Christian Social Economic, sup- porting present Government . . .	32
Social Democratic	14
Independent Agrarian	11
Democratic and Liberal Opposi- tion	7
Christian Opposition	2
National Democrats	2
Radical Nationalist	1
Non-partisan	20
Total	245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNION PARTY: Comprises small landowners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Parties; represents interests of estate owners, farmers, and some of Catholic and Protestant clergy and well-to-do peasants. Has favored restoration of Hapsburg dynasty, but party officially is uncommitted on the question of the person of the king and has announced its policy to be postponement of the monarchical question; supported execution of reconstruc-

tion plan under League of Nations; brought about the reëstablishment of Upper Chamber of Parliament, giving representation of 38 seats to the aristocracy; introduced secret ballot in larger towns, and states that it favors gradual extension to country districts, where public ballot is still the rule except in the elections for Municipal Councils; favors agrarian and social reforms, aid to farmers' coöperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education, and consolidation of the country on conservative lines.

Leaders: Count Julius Károlyi (Premier), Count Bethlen (formerly Premier), Dr. Ludwig Walko (Minister of Foreign Affairs), John Mayer (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Béla Scitovszky (formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. Tibor Zsitvay (Minister of Justice), Dr. László Almássy (Speaker of Lower Chamber).

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ECONOMIC PARTY: Sometimes called "Zichy Party"; has a general program similar to Union Party, but represents pro-Hapsburg and anti-Semitic tendencies; Catholic clerical and legitimist; supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the "United Christian National Party," formerly known as the "Wolff Party," and the Christian Social Party.

Leaders: Karl Wolff, Count John Zichy, Dr. Alexander Ernsts (formerly Minister of Education and Social Welfare), Charles Huszár (formerly Premier), Stephen Haller (formerly Minister of Education, leader of former Christian Social Party).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents industrial workers, and coöperates with middle-class democrats and liberals; has a moderate constitutional socialistic program; affiliated with 2d Internationale. Advocates a conciliatory foreign policy and compromise agreements with the neighboring "succession states."

Leaders: Charles Peyer and James Weltner.

INDEPENDENT AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents middle class and small land-owners made up mostly of former members of Union Party who became dissatisfied with the government's agrarian policy. Advocates national agrarian democracy and simplification of administration. Opposes industrial protectionism in customs policy.

Leader: Gaston Gaál (formerly Speaker of the National Assembly).

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC GROUP: Represents chiefly Jewish middle classes, banking and commercial interests; liberal.

Leader: Dr. Ernest Brody and Dr. Charles Rassay.

LEGITIMISTS: Advocacy of restoration of Hapsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement.

Leader: Count Albert Apponyi and Count Anthony Sigray.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Az Est	Moderate formal opposition; liberal.	Andrew Miklós (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Hírlap	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Francis Csajthay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Esti-Kurír	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Friss Újság	Liberal.	Desider Erdösi (<i>Ed.</i>)

HUNGARY

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Kis Ujság	Independent; pro-Government; popular.	Desider Ápor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Hírlap	Independent; radical.	Rudolph Roóz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarország	Moderate formal opposition; same publishing concern as <i>Az Est</i> and <i>Pesti Napló</i> .	Alexis Magyar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarság	Opposition; Christian conservative, legitimist.	Dr. Stephen Milotay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Ujság	Generally pro-Government; Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Ladislaus Tóth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Népszava	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes and small traders in Budapest.	James Weltner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Politisches Volksblatt .	Popular organ of German minority in Hungary; conservative.	Francis Bonitz (<i>Ed.</i>)
8 Órai Ujság	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Dr. Emil Nadányi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pester Lloyd	Pro-Government; liberal. In German.	Joseph Vészi (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. D. Kiss (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Pesti Hírlap	Liberal; independent.	Gustav Lenkey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pesti Napló	Opposition; liberal.	Alexander Mester (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Barázda (formerly Budapesti Ujság)	Pro-Government; organ of small farmers.	Dr. Charles Schandl and Dr. Zoltán Trocsányi (<i>Eds.</i>)
Uj Nemzedék	Pro-Government; Catholic; conservative.	Joseph Cavallier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ujság	Opposition; Legitimist; liberal.	Dr. Béla Ágai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Köztelek (weekly)	Agricultural and financial.	Barna Buday (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Szemle (monthly) .	Scientific and economic.	Géza Voinovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Közgazdasági Szemle (monthly) .	Economic.	Dr. Farkas Heller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Közgazdaság (monthly) .	Economic.	Baron Joseph Sztérényi, Francis Neuhaus (<i>Eds.</i>)
Magyar Szemle (monthly) .	Political, economic, and financial.	Julius Szekfű (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Külpolitika	Foreign affairs, political, and economic.	Dr. Julius Pekár

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda (Hungarian Telegraphic Agency)	Semi-official news agency.	Francis Zimmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
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ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík
Area: 39,709 square miles
Population: 108,500 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X OF ICELAND AND DENMARK

Ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Progressive

Appointed August 28, 1927

Premier

TRYGGVI THÓRHALLSSON (Progressive)

PARLIAMENT

(Althing)

Speaker for joint sessions of both Houses: EINAR ÁRNASON (Progressive)

UPPER CHAMBER .
(Efri deild)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Nedri deild)

*Election of June 15, 1930 **

Election of June, 1931

Speaker: GUDMUNDUR OLAFSSON
(Progressive)

Speaker: JORUNDUR BRYNJOLFSSON
(Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive	7
Nationalist	6
Socialist	1
Total	14

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive	23
Nationalist	15
Socialist	4
Total	42

* Six members only are elected to the Upper Chamber for an 8-year term, renewed by halves every four years. The remaining 8 members are appointed from members of the Lower Chamber by the whole Althing.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

Leaders: Tryggvi Thórhallsson (Premier), Jónas Jónsson (Minister of Justice and Education), Ásgeir Ásgeirsson (Minister of Finance).

NATIONALIST PARTY: Recently formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and the loosening of all bonds of connection with Denmark except through the king. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources.

Leaders: Jón Thorláksson (formerly Premier), Magnús Gudmundsson (formerly Minister of Industries and Agriculture), Jakob Möller (M.P.).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.
Leaders: Hédinn Valdimarsson (M.P.), Jón Baldvinsson (M.P.).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Althýdubladid	Socialist.	Ólafur Friedriksson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgunbladid	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Visir	Nationalist.	Páll Steingrímsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ísafold-Vörður (weekly)	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Lögrétta (weekly)	Non-party.	Thorsteinn Gíslason (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tíminn (weekly)	Progressive.	Gísli Guðmundsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Verslunartíðindí (monthly)	Trade journal.	Icelandic Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

INDIA

Winter Capital: New Delhi

Summer Capital: Simla

Area: 1,805,332 square miles (British India — 1,094,300; Indian States — 711,032)

Population: 351,450,689 (British India — 270,612,162; Indian States — 80,838,527)
(1931 census)

Ruler

H. I. M. GEORGE V, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between the Indian States and British India)

Ascended throne May 6, 1910

Viceroy and Governor-General

VISCOUNT WILLINGDON

Appointed December 19, 1930; assumed office April 18, 1931

Cabinet

The Viceroy's Council acts as a Cabinet. It consists of the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and six Members of the Executive Council, who hold the portfolios of Finance; Home Department; Industries and Labor; Education, Health, and Lands; Legislative Department; and Railways and Commerce. Appointments are non-political, being made by the Crown. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but custom sets it at five years. The Council is not appointed as a whole, but individual members appointed when necessary.

Premier

The functions of a premier are divided. The Viceroy presides over the Council, and can overrule the other members if he thinks the matter sufficiently serious to justify his doing so. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council leads the Government benches. In the last Assembly these duties were discharged by the Commerce Member, Sir George Rainy.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Council of State)

*Five-year term.***President:* SIR HENRY MONCRIEFF
SMITH (Nominated by Viceroy)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Elected	34
Nominated	26
(Officials — 18, others — 8)	

Total 60

LOWER CHAMBER

(Legislative Assembly)

*Three-year term.***President:* MAULVI MOHAMMED YAKUB (Independent)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Elected	103
Nominated	41
(Officials — 26, others — 15)	

Total 144

* The report of the Statutory Commission has been published, but the future constitution of the country is still being considered. The Second Round Table Conference was held in London in 1931. Legislation on the part of the British Parliament will be necessary before a new constitution can go into effect.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The parties of India fall naturally into two main classes, those which support the present Constitution and Government and those which do not.

SWARAJIST PARTY: The Swarajists are opposed to the present Constitution. They question the right of Parliament to determine further stages of advance, and desire to attain Swaraj or Home Rule by obstructing to such an extent as to make the working of the present Constitution impossible. In the pursuit of their object they have now withdrawn from the legislatures. Last year they started the civil disobedience movement, which aimed at paralyzing the administration. In March, 1931, the movement was suspended in consequence of an agreement between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi. It is the best-organized political party in the country.

Leaders: Srinivasa Iyengar, T. C. Goswami (Chief Whip).

NATIONALIST PARTY: The Nationalists regard dyarchy (dual government) in the major provinces as unworkable, but their policy is not total support of the Government. They desire to attain Swaraj or Home Rule as early as possible but only by constitutional means.

Leader: Sir Hari Singh Gour.

NON-PARTY: As the name signifies, these members have not formed any particular party and vote on each matter as they like — sometimes with and sometimes against the Government.

INDEPENDENTS: The Independents desire progress toward Home Rule, but have no definite program. Sometimes they support the Government, sometimes they oppose it.

Leader: Sir Abdul Rahim.

CENTRAL MOSLEM PARTY: Formed in 1927. Represents Mahometan interests and is largely a communal organization. It gives general support to the Government, hoping to get special privileges for Moslems.

Leader: Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.

EUROPEANS: The Europeans believe in steady, orderly progress and generally support the Government.

Leader: Arthur Moore.

NOMINATED: The nominated members have no definite program. They are nominated to secure the representation of particular interests. The officials naturally support the Government. Though the majority of the others support the Government, on certain questions some of them take up an independent line of their own and vote with one of the popular parties.

Leader: Sir George Rainy (Leader of the House, Commerce Member of the Executive Council).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leader (Allahabad)	Influential organ of Indian "Liberal Party."	Pandit Krishna Ram Mehta and C. Y. Chintamani (<i>Eds.</i>)
Pioneer (Allahabad)	Sympathizes with the constitutional efforts of Indians to advance; circulates throughout India; good news service.	The Pioneer and Civil and Military Gazette, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) J. H. Thorniley (<i>Acting Ed.</i>)
Bombay Chronicle (Bombay)	Organ of Indian National Congress; one of political critics of Government in Western India.	Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. G. Khare (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indian Daily Mail (Bombay)	Organ of Independent Party; illustrated.	P. Joseph (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times of India (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India; supported by official and commercial circles.	Messrs. Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) S. T. Sheppard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians. Represents nationalist opinion.	A. B. Patrika, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Tushar Kanti Ghosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bengalee (Calcutta)	Moderate.	R. S. Sarma (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberty (Calcutta)	Leading organ of Swarajist Party.	S. C. Bose (<i>Prop.</i>) Satyaranjan Boksi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statesman (Calcutta)	Represents Conservative British opinion; a Delhi edition was started in 1931.	Ray Knight & Bros. (<i>Props.</i>) A. H. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Times (Delhi)	Nationalist paper.	J. N. Sahni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Gazette (Karachi)	Represents English opinion.	G. M. Dyce-Keele (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sind Observer (Karachi)	Represents Indian nationalistic views.	K. Panniah (<i>Ed.</i>)
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)	Represents English opinion; old established influential paper.	The Pioneer and Civil and Military Gazette, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) N. F. Cooke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Muslim Outlook (Lahore)	A pan-Islamic paper publishing Muslim views on topics chiefly relating to Islam.	Nur-ul-Haq Qureshi (<i>Prop.</i>) Abdul Latif (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Lahore)	An advanced Nationalist paper.	Kali Nath Roy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)	Independent.	Ranbhir Singh (<i>Prop.</i>) M. R. Mahadeshwar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindu (Madras)	Independent Indian daily; published in English; advocate of non-coöperation.	A. Rangaswami Ayyangar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Justice (Madras)	Non-Brahman daily; English.	The South Indian People's Association, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) T. A. Vyidianathan (<i>Ed.</i>) A. H. Hayles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Madras Mail (Madras)	Represents English opinion.	
Swarajya (Madras)	An advocate of Swaraj through non-coöperation.	T. Prakasam (<i>Ed.</i>)
Searchlight (Patna, Bihar)	Influential paper, treats political and general subjects.	The Bihar Journals, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) B. N. Varma (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Rangoon Daily News (Rangoon)	Moderate; advocates Indian interests.	Mohamed Auzam (<i>Prop.</i>) Y. D. Motala (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Mail (Rangoon) (tri-weekly)	Extremist.	S. C. Bhattacharjee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Young India (weekly) (Ahmedabad)	Mr. Gandhi's paper; political and social.	M. K. Gandhi (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Week (Bombay) (weekly)	Organ of the Indian Catholics.	A. Soares (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Capital (Calcutta) (weekly)	The leading financial weekly in India.	Capital, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commerce (Calcutta) (weekly)	Non-political; commercial paper.	A. B. Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
Englishman (Calcutta) (weekly)	Supported by official and commercial circles; conservative; established as a daily in 1821, converted into a weekly in 1930.	E. R. Mackie (<i>Acting Ed.</i>)
The People (Lahore) (weekly)	Nationalist.	F. Chand (<i>Ed.</i>)
New India (Madras) (weekly)	Home rule paper.	Dr. Annie Besant and B. S. Rao (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Merhatta (Poona) (weekly)	Nationalist.	D. V. Dewakar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Review (Allahabad) (monthly)	Established in 1899; political, with general circulation.	S. Sinha (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Modern Review (Calcutta) (monthly)	Nationalist, illustrated, long-established influential review with large circulation.	Ramanand Chatterjee (<i>Prop.</i>) P. N. Saprú and P. N. Lal (<i>Eds.</i>)
Indian Review (Madras) (monthly)	Moderate; wide circulation.	G. A. Natesan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce (quarterly)	Organ of Bengal Chamber of Commerce.	Prof. B. K. Sarkar (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Press of India (Delhi)	Independent.	U. N. Sen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press of India (Bombay)	Independent.	S. Sadanand (<i>Representative</i>)

IRISH FREE STATE (SAORSTAT EIREANN)

Capital: Dublin

Area: 26,601 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)

Population: 2,945,000 (1930 estimate)

Governor-General

JAMES MCNEILL

Appointed February 1, 1928

Executive Council

Appointed April 3, 1930

President

WILLIAM T. COSGRAVE (Cumann na nGaedheal)

Re-nominated by Lower Chamber April 2, 1930

PARLIAMENT

(Oireachtas)

UPPER CHAMBER *

(Seanad Eireann)

*As of December, 1931 (nine-year term; renewed
by one-third every three years; last elections
December, 1931)*

Chairman: T. W. WESTROPP BEN-
NETT (Cumann na nGaedheal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Cumann na nGaedheal	24
Fianna Fáil	11
Labor	6
Farmers	3
Independents	16
	—
Total	60

LOWER CHAMBER

(Dáil Eireann)

*As of December, 1931 (five-year term; last general
election September, 1927)*

Speaker:† MICHAEL HAYES (Cumann
na nGaedheal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Cumann na nGaedheal	62
Fianna Fáil	57
Labor	11
Farmers	6
National League	2
The Speaker	1
Independents	11
Independent Republican	1
Vacancies	2

Total 153

* Intended to be a non-partisan body.

† The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CUMANN NA nGAEDHEAL PARTY: Accepts membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations; urges development of the Free State as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational, and civic progress; tariff protection of Irish industries; development of resources, such as the Shannon River electric power plants and beet sugar industry; promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland.

IRISH FREE STATE

Leaders: William T. Cosgrave (President of the Executive Council), John M. O'Sullivan (Minister for Education), Michael Tierney and James Dolan (Deputies), and Liam Burke (Secretary of Party).

FIANNA FÁIL: Main points in its program are: revision of the peace treaty with Great Britain by constitutional means; protection of Irish industries by high tariffs.

Leaders: Eamonn de Valera (formerly chairman of Sinn Féin), Sean T. O'Kelly, P. Rutledge, Sean Lemass.

LABOR PARTY: Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interests; similar to British Labor Party.

Leader: T. J. O'Connell.

FARMERS' PARTY: Represents a section of agrarian interests. Now affiliated with Cumann na nGaedheal.

Leader: M. Heffernan.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Evening Herald	Independent; nationalist.	M. H. J. Brunnicardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Mail	Independent; conservative.	James W. Whitehead (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Independent	Independent; nationalist.	J. Quilty (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Times	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	John E. Healy (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Irish Press.	Organ of Fianna Fáil	Frank Gallagher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cork Examiner. (Cork)	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Geo. and Jas. Crosby (<i>Props.</i>)
Irish Farmer (weekly). . . .	Organ of Farmers' Union and Farmers' Party.	C. S. McLaughlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Watchword (weekly). . .	Political; organ of Labor.	Cathal O'Shannon (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Star (monthly)	Political; organ of Cumann na nGaedheal.	Michael Sweeney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Studies (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S. J. (<i>Ed.</i>)

ITALY

Capital: Rome

Area: 119,714 square miles

Population: 42,158,817 (1931 estimate)

Ruler

KING VICTOR EMANUEL III

Ascended throne July 29, 1900

Cabinet

Fascist

Reorganized September 12, 1929

Head of the Government

BENITO MUSSOLINI (Fascist)

(Also Minister of the Interior, Commander-General of the
Fascist Militia and Duce of the Fascist Party)

FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

According to the law of December 9, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council is the "supreme organ coördinating and uniting all the activities of the régime." The Grand Council acts as consultative body in all cases specified by the Law. The advice of the Grand Council must be sought on all questions of a constitutional character, including the following subjects: succession to the throne, relations with the Holy See, international agreements involving territorial changes. It designates the deputies for the Lower Chamber. The composition of the Council as provided by the Law of December 9, 1928, has been modified by the Law of December 14, 1929. The members fall into three categories: (1) *Life Members*. The Quadrumvirs of the March on Rome shall be members for "an unlimited period of time." (2) *Functional Members*. The following are members because of their functions, for the entire period of such functions: The President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies; the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Forests, and Corporations; the President of the Italian Academy; the Secretary and two Vice-Secretaries of the Fascist Party; the Commander-in-Chief of the National Fascist Militia; the President of the Special Court for the Defense of the State; the Presidents of the National Fascist Confederations; and the Presidents of the National Confederations of Fascist Syndicates of Agriculture and Industry. (3) *Extraordinary Members*, designated among "persons who have deserved well of the Nation and of the cause of the Fascist Revolution." Extraordinary members are appointed by a decree of the Head of the Government for a period of three years, and may be reappointed. In a similar manner such appointments may be revoked at any time. The first two categories total twenty-two persons; the number in the third is not fixed. In category two only the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies are designated by their respective assemblies; the others owe office to the Head of the Government.

ITALY

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senato)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camera dei Deputati)

Party	Representation
Fascist	400

According to the Italian Constitution, Senators are appointed for life by the King on the proposal of the Cabinet. They are chosen from a number of categories listed in the Constitution, of which the principal are as follows: Church (no churchman has entered the Senate since 1870), High Military and Civil Service, Politics, Wealth, Science, Art, and Letters.

The number of Senators is not limited. Senators are not listed under party headings. The present Government has a large majority in the Senate, although many Senators fail to take part in the voting of the most extreme Fascist measures. Others abstain from attending the sittings. What active and passive opposition exists is headed by Senators Ciccotti, Croce, Sforza, and Ruffini.

Under the electoral law of September 2, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council draws up a list of 400 candidates, taking into account proposals from the recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations of employers, employees, professional classes, scientific, charitable, and other institutions designated by the Government. The list is voted upon by citizens twenty-one years of age or over, and also by citizens between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one who are married and have children — providing they fulfill one of several specified conditions, among which are payment of syndical dues, payment of a certain amount in taxes, receipt of an income, salary, pension, or other permanent payment from the state, provinces, or communes, and membership in the clergy of the Roman Catholic or another recognized church. Votes are to be registered by “Yes” and “No” as to approval of the Grand Council list. In case of disapproval, the Court of Appeal at Rome is to order a new election with competing lists, which may be presented by recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations with 5,000 regularly enrolled members.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FASCIST PARTY: The functions of the Fascist party were defined by the Grand Council in a statute adopted in 1926 and amended in 1929. The Party declares that the Fasci are a civil militia at the service of the state, and that its principal aim is to achieve the greatness of the Italian people. It declares that it supports the monarchy (although a law has been passed admitting the right of the Fascist Grand Council to designate in case there is a new order for the succession to the throne); favors a strongly centralized local state government entrusted to officials appointed by the central government; exercises strict control over all associations and the press; refers all labor disputes to special courts, with lockouts and strikes declared illegal; free labor unions have been abolished, the interests of both workers and employers being handled by thirteen national confederations managed by the government. In *foreign policy* the Party is nationalistic, expansionist, and skeptical of League of Nations, but in 1931 a new attitude favorable to the League, and reduction of arma-

ments appeared in some statements of the Head of the Government and of the Foreign Minister. The Party is directed by the General Secretary and the Provincial Secretaries, appointed by the Head of the Government.

Leader: Benito Mussolini (Head of the Government).

General Secretary: Achille Starace.

In November, 1926, the Fascist Government suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception of the Fascist Party. Article 4 of the Law of November 25, 1926, states: "Anyone reorganizing under new names the associations dissolved by the police shall be liable to 3 to 5 years' imprisonment; anyone belonging to these illegal organizations, or carrying on propaganda for the doctrines, programs, or methods of action of such organizations shall receive from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment." An official press communique stated that the Liberal Party is not included among the parties suppressed, but in practice this party also falls under the ban as it is not allowed to organize meetings or to publish newspapers. Most of the liberal, republican, and socialist leaders, as well as some of the heads of the *Partito Popolare* (Christian Democratic Party), are now in exile. According to Article 43 of the Concordat of February 11, 1929, confirmed after a bitter struggle by an agreement on September 2, 1931, Catholics are allowed to preserve their organizations in the *Azione Cattolica*, under the control of the Vatican and the bishops, provided they do not take part in political activities.

PRESS

As all opposition papers in Italy have been suppressed or seized and forcibly transformed into Fascist organs, no distinction is any longer to be made in the political affiliations of the existing Italian press. All without exception are Fascist.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Giornale d'Italia	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro Fascista	Gherardo Casini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messaggero	C. Crispolti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo (noon edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i>)	
Popolo di Roma	Paolo de Cristofaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tevere	T. Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale	Roberto Forges-Davanzati (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)	Alessandro Conti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avvenire d'Italia	A. Manzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bologna)	
Resto del Carlino	A. Malavasi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bologna)	
Regime Fascista	Roberto Farinacci (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Cremona)	
Nazione (Florence)	Umberto Guglielmotti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale di Genova (Genoa)	Giorgio Pini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro	Giuseppe Canepa (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Genoa)	
Corriere della Sera	Crespi Bros. (<i>Proprs.</i>)
(Milan)	Aldo Borrelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo d'Italia	Founded by Benito Mussolini
(Milan)	Gaetano Polverelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mattino	Luigi Barzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Naples)	
Popolo di Trieste	Michele Risolo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Trieste)	
Gazetta del Popolo	E. Amicucci (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Turin)	
Stampa	Senator Agnelli (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Turin)	A. Turati (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Echi e Commenti (weekly) . . .	Political.	A. di Castelnuovo
Nuova Antologia	Political, literary, scientific.	L. Federzoni
(semi-monthly)		
Bibliografia Fascista	Bibliography of Fascism.	Senator Giovanni Gentile (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Gerarchia (monthly)	Political and economic.	Benito Mussolini (<i>Prop.</i>) Signora Margherita Sarfatti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Illustrazione Italiana		Guido Treves and Calogero Tumminelli (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Milan) (weekly)		
Oltremare (monthly)	Colonial politics.	Roberto Cantalupo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica (monthly)	Political and international.	Francesco Coppola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rassegna Italiana (monthly)	Political, economic, artistic, and literary questions.	Tommaso Sillani (<i>Ed.</i>)

No non-Fascist newspapers are now published in Italy. The following is the official organ of the Holy See, and is published in the Vatican City State:

Osservatore Romano Count G. Della Torre (*Ed.*)

Some former editors of suppressed anti-Fascist periodicals now publish Italian papers in Paris, or Brussels, as follows:

Becco Giallo (semi-monthly)	A. Cianca, A. Giannini (<i>Eds.</i>)
(printed on thin paper to be smuggled into Italy)	
Avanti	A. P. Nenni and P. Rugginenti (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Socialist)	
Libertà (weekly)	C. Treves (<i>Ed.</i>)
(anti-fascist Concentration)	
Res Publica	F. L. Ferrari (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Christian Democratic)	

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Stefani	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Volta	Official for economic news.	Giorgio Colombo (<i>Dir.</i>)

JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo

Area: 265,129 square miles

Population (including Korea and other possessions): 91,792,639 (1930 census)

Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Ascended throne December 25, 1926

Cabinet

Seiyukai

Appointed December 13, 1931

Premier

TAKESHI INUKAI (Seiyukai)

PARLIAMENT

(Teikoku-Gikai)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Kizokuin)

*Members for life — 187; balance elected from
and by special groups for seven years*

President: PRINCE IYESATO TOKU-
GAWA (Kayokai)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Shuugiin)

Election of February 20, 1930 (for four years)

Speaker: IKUNOSUKE FUJISAWA (Min-
seito)

<i>Groups*</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Kenkyukai	151
Koseikai	67
Koyu Kurabu	40
Dowakai	36
Doseikai	28
Kayokai	26
Non-partisans (consisting chiefly of the higher hereditary peer- age).	37
Members of the Imperial Family	16
Total	401

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Minseito	251
Seiyukai	171
Mr. Adachi and adherents	10
Kokumin Doshikai	6
Labor Parties	5
Non-partisan	4
Kakushinto	3
Vacant	16
Total	466

* Strictly speaking, the Upper Chamber is not divided into political parties, analogous to the Lower Chamber. There are, however, officially recognized groups as listed above.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

None of the parties of Japan have a truly definitive program on domestic affairs, while foreign affairs, the Army and the Navy, are considered, by common consent or owing to the organic laws of the Empire, to be outside the realm of politics. There is a growing popular interest, however, particularly in foreign affairs.

Until recently the right to vote was created by the payment of a direct tax to the Imperial Government. The electorate was divided in a general way along the lines of the interests of the voters. The Election Law as it was amended in 1925 removed the tax qualification and increased the electorate from 3,500,000 taxpayers to over 12,000,000 persons.

Owing to their representation some differentiation is discernible in the aims of the principal parties:

RIKKEN MINSEITO: The Minseito, which succeeded to the Seiyukai Government on July 2, 1929, is the result of the amalgamation in 1927 of the Seiyu-Honto, which was composed of certain disaffected elements in the Seiyukai, and the Kenseikai. The general elections on February 20, 1930, the second Lower Chamber elections since the adoption of "universal manhood suffrage," gave the Minseito an absolute majority. It advocates a milder China policy, economy of state expenditure, and further adjustments in the system of taxation. The Minseito Government resigned in December, 1931, as a result of the dispute over the maintenance of the gold standard.

Leaders: Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki (formerly Premier and President of the Kenseikai), Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto, Ryuzo Tanaka (formerly Minister of Education), Ichita Kobashi (formerly Minister of Education), Naotoshi Kataoka, Chuji Machida (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Shujiro Hara, Genji Matsuda (formerly Minister of Overseas Affairs), Kojiro Tomita, Yoku Egi (formerly Minister of Railways), Matajiro Koizumi (formerly Minister of Communications), Junnosuke Inouye (formerly Minister of Finance), Ikunosuke Fujisawa (Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Ryutaro Nagai (Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs), Keikichi Tanomogi, and Seigo Nakano.

RIKKEN SEIYUKAI: Although a minority party, it is now in power. As it represents to a great degree the interests of the landowners, the Seiyukai advocates the construction of railways, which are government-owned, roads, and irrigation works, to enhance the value of property and promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the rural districts. In *foreign affairs*, it stresses the importance of commercial expansion in China and of the development of agricultural and industrial enterprises conducted by Japanese in Manchuria and Mongolia. Takejiro Tokonami, formerly leader of the Seiyu-Honto Club, joined the Seiyukai in September, 1929, bringing with him 21 members.

Leaders: Takeshi Inukai (Premier, President of Party), Kisaburo Suzuki (Minister of Justice), Takejiro Tokonami (Minister of Railways, formerly leader of the Seiyu-Honto Club), Jotaro Yamamoto (formerly President of the South Manchuria Railway), Korekiyo Takahashi (Minister of Finance, formerly Premier and President of Party), Tokugoro Nakahashi (Minister of Interior), Heikichi Ogawa (formerly Minister of Railways), Teiji Yamamoto (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Chuzo Mitsuchi (Minister of Communications), Keisuke Mochizuki (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), Ichiro Hatoyama (Minister of Education), Toyosuke Hata (Minister of Overseas Affairs), Zenbei Horikiri, Kiyoshi Akita, Yonezo Mayeda (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Rentaro Mizuno (formerly Minister for Home Affairs and of Education), and Kaku Mori.

KOKUMIN DOSHIKAI (Business Men's Party): Demands the abolition of government monopolies and the elimination of state participation in business.

Leader: Sanji Muto (President of Party).

LABOR PARTIES: There are at present three proletarian political parties: the Social Democratic Party (Shakai Minshu-to), inaugurated December 5, 1926, said to have a membership of more than 200,000, Dr. Isoh Abe, President; the Labor-Farmer Party (Ro-no-to), inaugurated November 1, 1929, said to have had a membership of approximately 10,000 until the latter part of August, 1930, when about one-third of the members were reported to have withdrawn, complaining that the party had become too conservative, Ikuro Oyama, Leader; the National Popular Party (Zenkoku Taishuto), inaugurated July 20, 1930, an amalgamation of three proletarian political parties, said to have a membership of approximately 90,000, Hisashi Aso, Leader. The Social Democratic Party is regarded as the most conservative and influential of the three parties and the Labor-Farmer Party as the most radical.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chugai Shogyo Shimpō . . .	Independent; leading commercial paper in Japan; founded in 1876.	Kyujiro Yanada (<i>Pres.</i>) Saburo Sato (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chuo Shimbun	Seiyukai.	Katsuzo Horikawa (<i>Pres.</i>) Tadayuki Nakajima (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochi Shimbun	Minseito tendencies; large circulation.	Seiji Noma (<i>Pres.</i>) Shiro Hirota (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Advertiser	Leading English-language paper (American).	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Prop.</i>)
Japan Times and Mail . . .	In English; Japanese owned and edited.	Sometaro Shiba (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Yoshio Nitobe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jiji Shimpō	Independent; conservative; large circulation; influential in business and political circles.	Ikunoshin Kadono (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Takuzo Itakura (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kokumin Shimbun	Independent; somewhat chauvinistic.	Gen-ichiro Date (<i>Pres.</i>) Kalsuhei Zama (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miyako Shimbun	Independent; sensational.	Eisuke Fukuda (<i>Pres.</i>) N. Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun . . .	Independent; liberal; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i> .	Ryuhei Murayama (<i>Pres.</i>) Taketora Ogata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun . .	Popular journal.	H. Chiba (<i>Prop.</i>) Eiichi Kojima (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun .	Independent; popular; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> .	Hikoichi Motoyama (<i>Pres.</i>) Dr. Minoru Oka, Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Eds.</i>)
Yamato Shimbun	Independent; sensational.	Jinzaburo Shimizu (<i>Pres.</i>) Ryusen Nakayama (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yomiuri Shimbun	Independent; literary; sensational.	Matsutaro Shoriki (<i>Prop.</i>) Kojiro Yamasaki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorodzu Choho	Independent; popular; sensational.	Zenji Hasegawa (<i>Pres.</i>) Bunsaku Ishii (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Chronicle (Kobe)	British; strong editorials; in English.	Morgan Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Asahi Shimbun . . . (Osaka)	Independent; liberal; one of most influential dailies in Japan; large circulation.	Ryuhei Murayama (<i>Pres.</i>) Misao Takahara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Jiji Shimpō (Osaka)	Independent.	Kan-ichi Hori (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Motosaku Tsuchiya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun . .	Independent; popular, large circulation; excellent news-service.	Hikoichi Motoyama (<i>Pres.</i>) Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Ed.</i>)

JAPAN

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Yokohama Boyeki Shimpō (Yokohama)	Good commercial newspaper.	Iwao Miyake (<i>Pres.</i>) So Morimoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trans-Pacific (weekly)	Political, social, and economic; in English.	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha (Japan Telegraph News Agency)	Independent.	Hoshiro Mitsunaga (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Rengo Tsushinsha (Japan Federated News Agency)	Independent.	Yukichi Iwanaga (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Teikoku Tsushinsha (Imperial News Agency)	Independent.	Torao Tokunori (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

JUGOSLAVIA

Capital: Beograd (Belgrade)

Area: 96,134 square miles

Population: 13,930,918 (census of March 31, 1931)

Ruler

KING ALEXANDER I

Became Regent June 24, 1914; ascended throne August 16, 1921; abolished 1921 Constitution and dismissed Parliament January 6, 1929; promulgated new Constitution September 3, 1931

Cabinet

National Party (Seven Serbs, four Croats, two Slovenes)

Premier

GEN. PERA ZIVKOVICH (National Party)

Reorganized September 3, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Skupshtina)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Deputies)

Six-year term.

*Election of November 8, 1931; four-year term.**

President:

President: DR. KOSTA KUMANUDI

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National	120

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National	305

NOTE.—Of the Senators 60 are appointed by the Crown and 60 are elected. Elections have not yet taken place.

* At this election only one list was presented to the voters, that of the National Party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL PARTY: The official title of the party is "Jugoslav Radical-Peasant-Democratic Party." It was formed on a nation-wide basis by officials of the dictatorial régime to present a list at the elections of November 8, 1931. Its watchword is "national unity." It represents the views of those who have worked under the direction of King Alexander to establish a strong central government, with local autonomies in the "banats" (provinces). It presented a list of 1330 candidates at the November 1931 elections. 2,324,145 votes were cast. 305 deputies were elected. Of these, 145 are former members of the Radical Party, 57 former members of the Democratic Party, 28 former members of the Croat Peasant Party.

Leader: Gen. Pera Zivkovich (Premier).

The royal decree of January 6, 1929, dissolved the old political parties, and the Constitution of September 3, 1931, prohibits their reconstitution. New parties may be formed only if they comply with certain conditions.

The three principal parties in existence before the decree of January 6, 1929, were as follows:

RADICAL PARTY: Composed principally of Serbian nationalists favorable to centralized administration; long under the leadership of the late Nikola Pashitch.

Leaders: Aca Stanojevich, Dr. M. Ninchich, Nikola Uzunovich, Boza Maksimovich (now Minister of Justice), Lazar Markovich.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: The principal Serbian party opposed to the policy of Pashitch.

Leaders: L. Davidovich, Dr. V. Marinkovich (now Minister of Foreign Affairs), K. Kumanudi (now President of Chamber of Deputies).

CROAT PEASANT PARTY: Founded by the late Stephen Radich and having its following mainly among the peasantry of Croatia; at first favored republicanism, later fought for a decentralized administration.

Leaders: Dr. Vlatko Machek, Benjamin Shuperina, Dr. I. Shvegel (now Minister in Buenos Aires), Shibenik.

Other parties were: the Independent Democratic Party, led by Svetozar Pribichevich; the Slovene Clerical Party, led by Father Koroshets; the Yugoslav Mohammedan Party, led by Dr. Mehmed Spaho; the Serb Agrarian Party, led by Jovan M. Jovanovich; the Croat Federalist Party, led by Dr. Ante Trumbich; and the German Group, led by Dr. S. Kraft.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Politika	Independent, with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar (<i>Prop.</i>) Messrs. Milenovich and Tanovich (<i>Eds.</i>)
Pravda	Independent; sympathies were formerly with Democrats.	Manuel Sokich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trgovinski Glasnik	Independent; commercial daily, organ of merchants.	B. J. Antonievich (<i>Prop.</i>) D. Lazarevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vreme	Independent; sympathies were with Radical Party.	M. Ninchich (<i>Prop.</i>) R. Lukovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jutro (Ljubljana)	Independent.	Dr. A. Kramer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Slovenec (Ljubljana)	Formerly organ of Slovene Clerical Party.	T. Rokovec (<i>Prop.</i>) Mr. Tersegav (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenski Narod (Ljubljana)	Independent, with Democratic sympathies.	Josip Zupančić (<i>Ed.</i>)
Delbaska (Novi-Sad)	Hungarian organ. In Hungarian.	S. Toman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsches Volksblatt (Novi-Sad)	German organ. In German.	B. Kremlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vecernja Posta (Sarajevo)	Independent.	Mr. Boroevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novo Doba (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; unionist.	V. Braevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Becsme gyi Naplo (Subotitz)	Hungarian organ. In Hungarian.	L. Fl nyves (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenski Lloyd (Zagreb)	Non-partisan; a well-informed economic paper.	M. Lakatoch (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jutarnji List (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edition, <i>Vecer</i> .	J. Horvat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenblatt (Zagreb)	Independent. In German.	E. Demetrovich (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Novosti (Zagreb)	Supports Yugoslav union; independent.	S. Jutrishia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obzor (Zagreb)	Independent; oldest Croat paper.	Dr. M. Dezman (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. R. Meixner (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
La Yougoslavie (weekly)	Semi-official, in French. Political, economic and literary.	M. Marjanovich (<i>Dir.</i>)
Privredni Pregled (weekly)	Economic and financial.	M. Zvezich and G. Kozomanich (<i>Eds.</i>)
Rijec (Zagreb) (weekly)	Independent.	St. Stojanovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nova Europa (Zagreb) (twice monthly)	Independent cultural and political periodical, with federalistic sympathies.	Dr. M. Curcin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Belgrade Economic Review (monthly)	Official organ; useful for statistics. In English and French editions.	Dr. D. Mishich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomist (monthly)	Economic and financial.	M. Todorovic (<i>Prop.</i>) N. Stanarevic (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankanstvo (Zagreb) (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Ljub. Kosijer (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Avala	Semi-official.	George Perich (<i>Dir.</i>)
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LATVIA

Capital: Riga

Area: 25,000 square miles

Population: 1,900,045 (1930 census)

President

ALBERT KVIESIS (Peasants' Union)

Elected April 9, 1930, for a term of three years

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed December 5, 1931

Premier

MARGERS SKUJENIEKS (Reform Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Saeima)

Election of October, 1931 (for three years)

Speaker: DR. PAUL KALNIN (Social Democratic Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic Labor	21
Peasants' Union	14
Latgallian Catholic and Christian Peasant	9
New Farmers and Small Landowners	9
Trade Unions (Communist group)	7
Russian Minority	6
German Minority	6
Democratic Centre	6
Latgallian Democratic Peasants	5
Jewish Minority	3
Christian National Union	3
Reform Social Democratic	3
Polish Catholic	2
Minor parties	6
Total	100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The 100 members of the Latvian Parliament are grouped among some 25 different parties and factions, which may broadly be classified as Right, Left, Centre, and Minorities. In general, the Right supports the interests of the peasants and to a certain extent of the urban middle class. In *foreign policy*, it favors closer political and economic relations with the neighboring Baltic states. The Left is evolutionary socialist, defending principally the interests of the urban proletariat, opposed to closer political relations with Poland, but well disposed towards closer economic relations with Soviet Russia.

In the present Saeima there is a Communist group comprising 7 Deputies. The Centre consists of radical groups more or less inclined to the Right or the Left. The Minorities are mostly occupied with their own cultural and economic interests. In the October, 1931, elections candidates were put forward by twenty-five political parties. The returns showed an increase in conservative strength. The non-radical groups secured 53.6 per cent of the total votes cast, as compared with 48.5 per cent in the last election. The representation of the Right and Centre elements in the new legislature is 55 out of a total of 100.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: Represents mainly the interests of wage workers; affiliated with the 2d Internationale, and opposed to both conservatives and communists. Parliamentary group includes one member of the Latgallian Social Democratic Farmers' and Workers' Union, and is aided by the Jewish Social Democratic group "Bund." In *foreign policy*, advocates union of Baltic states and neutralization of Baltic Sea, antagonistic to Poland and favorable to closer relations with Russia. In *domestic policy*, favors development of industries, and land reforms to distribute large holdings without compensation to owners, social insurance, and unemployment benefits.

Leaders: Feliks Cielens (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ansis Rudevics, Paul Kalnin (Speaker of Saeima), K. Dekens, J. Celms, Fricis Menders, V. Bastjanis (formerly Minister of Finance).

PEASANTS' UNION: Represents well-to-do farmers and landowners. In *foreign policy*, advocates an economic union with Estonia and Lithuania, an alliance of all the Baltic states and Poland, and close contact with the Allied Powers. In *domestic policy*, favors a strong national government, state monopolies, and payment to owners for land distribution under agrarian reforms; friendly to Lutheran Church.

Leaders: Albert Kviesis (President), K. Ulmanis (First Premier and a dominant leader in the organization of the new state, afterward Minister of Foreign Affairs), Hugo Celmins (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Col. Laiminch (formerly Minister of the Interior), J. Blumbergs (formerly Minister of Finance), Karlis Pauluks (formerly Minister of Justice), Gen. J. Balodis (Minister of War, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Latvian Army).

LATGALLIAN CATHOLIC AND CHRISTIAN PEASANT PARTY: Similar in program to Peasants' Union and Christian National Union, but represents the Catholic population of Latgallia (eastern province of Latvia); pays special attention to interests of Roman Catholicism. In *foreign policy*, advocates economic union with Estonia and Lithuania and coöperation with Finland, but is anti-Polish. In *domestic policy*, favors compensation of landlords under agrarian reforms.

Leader: Bishop Jazeps Rancans.

NEW FARMERS GROUP: Represents chiefly the interests of new farmers who have been provided with land under agrarian reforms of 1921. In *foreign policy* resembles Peasants' Union. In *domestic policy* seeks government credits to aid farmers.

Leader: Adolfs Blodnieks (Landowners' wing).

TRADE UNIONS: Communist group; represent the revolutionary wing of labor. In favor of close political and economic relations with Soviet Russia.

Leader: L. Laicens.

RUSSIAN MINORITY: Divided into factions of Russian Orthodox (*Leader:* J. Pommers); Old Believers, opposing compensation of landlords (*Leader:* Melety Kallistratov); and Russian Public Workers (*Leader:* Leonty Spolian-ski).

GERMAN MINORITY: Conservative; represents interests of Baltic Germans; opposes state monopolies, and advocates compensation of landlords and revision of agrarian reforms.

Leader: Paul Schiemann.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRE PARTY: Represents the middle classes, professions, and intellectuals; favors a nationalist program and a democratic policy in all state affairs; upholds interest of tenants.

Leaders: Gustavs Zemgals (Minister of Finance, formerly President), Peters Juraševskis (formerly Premier, and Minister of Finance), J. Breikšš.

LATGALLIAN DEMOCRATIC PEASANTS: Related to the New Farmers and Democratic Centre.

Leaders: V. Rubulis (Minister of Public Welfare), A. Dzenis.

JEWISH MINORITY: Divided into factions of Agudos Isroel (United Jews), a national party opposing state monopolies (*Leader:* Mordukh Dubins); and Mizrochi (Zionists), seeking free readmission of Jews to Latvian citizenship (*Leader:* Marjus Nurok).

CHRISTIAN NATIONAL UNION: Lutheran; pays special attention to religion as the basis of public order and national welfare; tends to favor prohibition; in *foreign policy*, strongly nationalistic. In *domestic policy*, opposes radical social measures and seeks compensation to landlords under agrarian reforms.

Leader: K. Beldaus.

REFORM SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Has same social basis as Social Democratic Labor Party, but is less radical and more nationalistic in principle; represents a country as well as town constituency. In *foreign policy*, advocates closer relations with other Baltic states and Poland. In *domestic policy*, favors coöperation with parties of other classes for national welfare.

Leader: Margers Skujenieks (Premier).

POLISH CATHOLIC PARTY: Favors revision of agrarian reform in interest of expropriated landlords; sponsors Polish culture aims.

Leader: Janis Verzbickis.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Brīva Zeme	Organ of Peasants' Union.	A. Kalnins (<i>Ed.</i>)
Darba Balsi	Agrarian Settlers' organ.	P. Kula (<i>Ed.</i>)
Darbs un Maize	Organ of the Communist Trade Unions.	Slaugotnis-Cukurs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dwutygodnik Polski	Polish organ.	
Jauna Straume	Latgallian Farmer-Labor Party.	J. Trasuns (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jaunais Sēmgaliētis	Democratic Centre.	F. Sprogis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunakās Zinas	Independent; Democratic Centre tendency; 100,000 circulation.	Em. Benjamin (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Karklins (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kopdarbība	Peasants' Union.	Coöperative Unions (<i>Prop.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Kursemes Vards	Christian National Union.	K. Gramatnieks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latgalits	Latgallian Peasants' Party.	Vi. Rubuls (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latgolas Vards	Latgallian Catholic and Christian Peasant.	J. Rancans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvija	New Farmers and Small Landowners' Party.	A. Blodnieks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvijas Kareivis	Non-political; organ of War Office.	Capt. E. Mednis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvijas Sargs	Organ of Christian National Union.	K. Vanags (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvis	Organ of National Union.	A. Bergs (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Libausche Zeitung	German; conservative.	P. Meijer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pehdeja Brihdi	Democratic Centre tendency.	Pavils Rozits (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rigasche Rundschau	German Minority; 25,000 circulation.	R. Ruetz & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Semgales Balss	Peasant Union tendency.	K. Griers (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sevodnia	Russian Minority.	E. Blanks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovo	Russian; conservative.	A. Kruminski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Socialdemokrats	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party.	Mr. Obraskov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valdibas Vestnesis	Official.	A. Eliass (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk	Jewish.	M. Arons (<i>Ed.</i>)
Strahdneeku Awise (Libau)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party.	A. Rudevics (<i>Ed.</i>)
Riga am Sonntag (weekly)	German.	Rob. Riedel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvian Economist (monthly)	Non-political; publication of Ministry of Finance	A. Karklins (<i>Ed.</i>)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat of Administration: Geneva, Switzerland
Founded January 10, 1920

THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council and a majority of the Assembly. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members; the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly; the duties of the permanent secretariat; the obligations for the reduction of armaments; a procedure for the prevention of war; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes; provision for the reconsideration of treaties; a charter for the international administration of certain undeveloped territories; provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions; the direction of certain international Bureaus; and the registration of all international treaties.

THE ASSEMBLY

Each member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly meets annually in Geneva on the second Monday of September if that date is not later than the tenth. In the latter case it meets on the first Monday. The Assembly lays down the program of work from year to year, votes the budget, admits new members, and elects the non-permanent members of the Council. The Assembly has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world."

STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia	France	New Zealand
Albania	Germany	Nicaragua
Argentina*	Great Britain	Norway
Australia	Greece	Panama
Austria	Guatemala	Paraguay
Belgium	Haiti	Persia
Bolivia	Honduras	Peru
Bulgaria	Hungary	Poland
Canada	India	Portugal
Chile	Irish Free State	Rumania
China	Italy	Salvador
Colombia	Japan	Siam
Cuba	Jugoslavia	South Africa (Union of)
Czechoslovakia	Latvia	Spain
Denmark	Liberia	Sweden
Dominican Republic	Lithuania	Switzerland
Estonia	Luxemburg	Uruguay
Finland	Mexico	Venezuela
	Netherlands	

* Argentina's entry has not yet been ratified by her Congress.

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Afghanistan	Egypt	Monaco
Brazil *	Hejaz	San Marino
Costa Rica *	Iceland	Turkey
Danzig	Liechtenstein	U. S. S. R.
Ecuador		United States

* Was a member but withdrew.

THE COUNCIL

The Council is composed of fourteen States Members, of which five are permanent and nine are non-permanent members. The non-permanent members are elected annually for a period of three years, three retiring each year. States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council meets three times annually — usually at Geneva — in January, May, and September, and may hold extraordinary sessions.

The Council acts as a supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is also a body for mediation and conciliation of disputes, and an agency for inquiry and report on the basis of Articles XI, XV, and XVII of the Covenant. Finally, it deals with reports of Permanent and Special Commissions, and in general supervises the work of the Secretariat.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP IN 1930-31

<i>States Members</i>	<i>Representatives in 1931-32</i>
British Empire †	SIR JOHN SIMON
China	DR. ALFRED SZE
France †	M. BRIAND
Germany †	M. VON MUTIUS
Guatemala	M. MATOS
Irish Free State	MR. SEAN LESTER
Italy †	M. SCIALOJA
Japan †	M. YOSHIZAWA
Jugoslavia	M. FOTITCH
Norway	M. BRAADLAND
Panama	DR. GARAY
Peru	M. BARRETO
Poland	M. ZALESKI
Spain	M. LERROUX

Permanent members.

THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General

SIR ERIC DRUMMOND (British). Appointed 1919

Deputy Secretary-General

J. A. M. C. AVENOL (French). Appointed February 1, 1923

Under Secretary-General

A. DUFOUR-FERONCE (German). Appointed January 1, 1927

Under Secretary-General

YOTARO SUGIMURA (Japanese). Appointed January 15, 1927

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Under Secretary-General

MARQUIS PAULUCCI DI CALBONI BARONE (Italian). Appointed March 28, 1927

Treasurer

S. F. JACKLIN (South African). Appointed December, 1926

DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

Political

YOTARO SUGIMURA (Japanese). Appointed January 15, 1927

Legal

J. A. BUERO (Uruguayan). Appointed February 1, 1928

Financial and Economic Intelligence

A. LOVEDAY (British). Appointed April 1, 1931

Economic Relations

PIETRO STOPPANI (Italian). Appointed April 1, 1931

Disarmament

M. A. AGHNIDES (Greek). Appointed July 10, 1930

Transit and Communication

ROBERT HAAS (French). Appointed January 1, 1927

Mandates

VITO CATASTINI (Italian). Appointed January 1, 1925

Minority and Administration

P. DE AZCARATE FLOREZ (Spanish). Appointed February 1, 1930

Social

E. E. EKSTRAND (Swedish). Appointed April 7, 1931

Health

LUDWIK RAJCHMAN (Polish). Appointed November 1, 1921

Information

PIERRE COMERT (French). Appointed July 21, 1919

MANDATED TERRITORIES

CLASS A MANDATES

(Communities detached from the former Turkish Empire)

I. IRAQ (MESOPOTAMIA). To Great Britain (1922)

Capital: Baghdad

Area: 177,148 square miles

Population: 2,849,282 (1920 census)

Ruler: King Feisal (ascended throne 1921)

High Commissioner: Sir Francis H. Humphrys (appointed 1929)

II. PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA. To Great Britain (1922)

Capital: Jerusalem
 Area: Palestine, about 10,000 square miles
 Population: 843,132 (1930 estimate)
 High Commissioner: Lt. Gen. Arthur Grenfell Wauchope (appointed 1931)

III. SYRIA AND LEBANON. To France (1922)

Capital: Beirut
 Area: about 60,000 square miles
 Population: 2,831,622 (1929 estimate)
 High Commissioner: Henri Ponsot (appointed 1926)

CLASS B MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Central and East Africa)

I. BRITISH CAMEROON. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 34,236 square miles
 Population: 700,050
 Administrator: The Governor of Nigeria

II. BRITISH TOGOLAND. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 12,600 square miles
 Population: 188,265 (census of 1921)
 Administrator: The Governor of the Gold Coast

III. TANGANYIKA. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 373,000 square miles
 Population: 4,800,000 (1928 estimate)
 Governor: Sir Stewart Symes (appointed 1931)

IV. FRENCH CAMEROON. To France (1922)

Area: 166,489 square miles
 Population: 1,900,000 (1928 estimate)
 Commissioner: M. Marchand

V. FRENCH TOGOLAND. To France (1922); attached to Dahomey

Area: 21,893 square miles
 Population: 541,762

VI. RUANDA AND URUNDI. To Belgium (1922); attached to Belgian Congo

Area: about 20,550 square miles
 Population: about 3,000,000

CLASS C MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Southwest Africa and in the Pacific)

I. SOUTHWEST AFRICA. To the Union of South Africa (1920)

Area: 322,768 square miles
 Population: 261,821 (1926 estimate)
 Administrator: A. J. Werth (appointed 1926)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

II. WESTERN SAMOA. To New Zealand (1920)

Area: 1,130 square miles

Population: 44,571 (Census of 1929)

Administrator: Brig. Gen. H. E. Hart (appointed 1931)

III. NAURU ISLAND. To Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand (1920)

Area: 8.4 square miles

Population: 2,684 (Census of 1930)

Administrator: W. A. Newman (appointed 1927)

IV. ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. To Japan (1920)

Area: 833 square miles

Population: 113,154 (Census of 1929)

LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia

Area: 43,000 square miles

Population: 2,500,000 (estimate)

President

EDWIN BARCLAY (True Whig)

Appointed by Legislature December 3, 1930, to fill unexpired term of President King. Elected President as result of regular quadrennial election held May 5, 1931. Will be inaugurated January 4, 1932, for four-year term

Cabinet

True Whig

Reorganized in May, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of 1928 (for six years)

President: JAMES S. SMITH (True Whig)

Number of Members * 10

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of 1931 (for four years)

Speaker: J. N. LEWIS (True Whig)

Number of Members * 21

* All of True Whig Party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Politics in Liberia at present is more a question of personalities than of issues. Each party desires to develop the country and increase its prestige, but division occurs as to who should do it and how it should be accomplished. In December, 1930, President C. D. B. King and Vice-President Allen N. Yancy resigned and, in accordance with the Constitution, the Secretary of State succeeded to the Presidency. Regular elections were held in 1931.

TRUE WHIG PARTY: Favors equal commercial opportunity for all nations; sponsors a strong financial policy, with no repudiation of debts whether owed to private individuals or nations; pledges honest, efficient, and economical expenditure of public funds and close coöperation with Financial Adviser; encourages entry of foreign capital under constitutional limitations, and development of natural resources by non-monopolistic foreign concessions; favors strong interior policy, coöperating closely with aboriginal population, and equal educational privileges for it; pledges non-interference so far as possible with native tribal government, collection of taxes to be made through chiefs, and equitable portion of revenues received to be expended on works of benefit to native taxpayers. It favors strong public-school policy and appointment of teachers on a non-partisan basis; desires to encourage home industry and agriculture and has finally stopped exportation of native laborers from the country; favors reorganization of militia and maintenance

of disciplined and effective Frontier Force; pledges inauguration of road-building program to open up interior, and favors encouragement of selected colored immigration from the United States and elsewhere.

Leaders: Edwin Barclay (President), S. David Coleman (Chairman of Party, Senator), and Clarence Simpson (Secretary of Party, Representative).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Favors passage of constitutional amendments decreasing the President's power, especially his appointive power; desires removal of the seat of government from Monrovia to the interior, thereby developing latter through forced influx of civilized element; seeks thorough reform in militia, finances, and judiciary, and establishment of civil service; believes in closer coöperation between government and business; favors entry of foreign capital into the country, but is opposed to special concessions; desires more stringent laws covering debt evasion and establishment of Debtor's Court; wants increased appropriations for education; thinks best aid to agriculture is through specialized scientific and technical effort, principally for coffee growing; favors unhindered selection of legislative candidates by the people; insists on freedom of speech and press; demands that restrictions be placed on importation of trade spirits; and urges reform in the administration of the hinterland districts.

Leader: T. J. R. Faulkner (Leader of Party, Presidential nominee at last election).

PRESS *

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Liberian Patriot	Non-partisan.	T. B. Kla-Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberian Churchman (Cape Mount)	Protestant Episcopal Church paper.	
Crozierville Observer (Crozierville)	Non-partisan.	Albert Porte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weekly Mirror	True Whig.	J. F. B. Coleman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberia Express and Agricultural World (semi-monthly)	True Whig.	P. O. Gray (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Maryland Monthly News (Maryland County)	Non-partisan.	S. D. Thompson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

* The Liberian press contains little but local political news, and publication may be suspended for long periods should the editors consider that no local events of interest had occurred.

LITHUANIA

Capital: Kaunas (Kovno)

Area: 21,804 square miles (exclusive of the Vilna district)

Population: 2,340,038 (1930 estimate; exclusive of above territory)

President

ANTANAS SMETONA (Nationalist Union)

Elected December 19, 1926, by Parliament, in emergency session, following military overthrow of preceding administration.

Re-elected by a Board of Electors December 11, 1931.

Cabinet

Nationalist Union

Appointed September 23, 1929

Premier

J. TUBELIS (Nationalist Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Seimas)

Dissolved on April 17, 1927; new elections pending

Last election, May 8, 9, and 10, 1926

Speaker: ALEKSANDRAS STULGINSKIS (Farmers' Union)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Populist	22
Social Democratic	15
Christian Democratic	14
Farmers' Union	11
Federation of Labor	5
Memel Territory	5
Polish Minority	4
Jewish Minority	3
Nationalist Union	3
Farmers'	2
German Minority	1
Total	85

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST UNION: Represents well-to-do farmers and industrialists; a conservative democratic party, strongly favoring preservation of the Lithuanian national culture; opposed to violent agrarian reform. Premier Tubelis on taking office in September, 1929, issued a statement. In *foreign policy* he announced a firm stand for the return of Vilna at present occupied by Poland, but favored a rapprochement with the Baltic states, Latvia and Estonia. In *domestic policy* he favored a return to constitutionalism, elections for the local governments as early as possible and later for the Seimas and for President,

and also a gradual modification of the military censorship restrictions. Since then an election for President by National Electors has taken place. Local governments are being reorganized on a scientific basis.

Leaders: Prof. Antanas Smetona (first President of the Republic, reëlected in 1926, following a *coup d'état*, and again in 1931 by National Electors), J. Tubelis (Premier and Minister of Finance), J. Lapėnas, Antanas Merkys (Governor of Klaipėda), Rev. V. Mironas, Dr., I. Tamošaitis, Rev. J. Tumas.

POPULIST PARTY: Represents interest of agricultural classes; anti-clerical in tendency; formed in 1902 as the Lithuanian Democratic Party. In *foreign policy*, favors a united Lithuania and an equality of international rights with her neighbors. In *domestic policy*, stands for the rights of free speech, press, and assembly, for the agricultural and economic development of the country, and for agrarian reforms to distribute lands to new settlers on favorable terms.

Leaders: Dr. Kazys Grinius (formerly President), Mykolas Sleževičius (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Jonas Staugaitis (formerly Speaker of Parliament), F. Bortkevičienė, and Z. Toliušis.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Advocates a constitutional socialist program, including nationalization of banking, industry, and natural resources; affiliated with 2d Internationale.

Leaders: St. Kairys, K. Venslauskis, Prof. Čepinskis (formerly Minister of Education), V. Požela (formerly Minister of Interior), L. Purenienė.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A democratic party comprising many of the Roman Catholic clergy as well as voters of all classes; founded in 1890. It advocates a program of social reform based on Christian principles, including free compulsory lay and religious education, the right of labor to organize and strike, and the eight-hour day; favors agrarian reform.

Leaders: Rev. M. Krupavičius (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Dr. L. Bistras (formerly Premier and Minister of Education), Dr. P. Karvelis (formerly Minister of Finance), Z. Starkus (formerly State Comptroller).

FARMERS' UNION: Represents the interests and point of view of farmers; advocates improvement and protection of agricultural property, also farm products sales organizations and farm credits. Pro-clerical in tendency.

Leader: Aleksandras Stulginskis (last Speaker of Parliament, formerly President).

FEDERATION OF LABOR: Established in 1919; represents interests of organized workers opposed to theory of class conflict; seeks support also of small landholders and new settlers; adherent of Utrecht Christian Labor Internationale; favors eight-hour day.

Leaders: Dr. K. Ambrozaitis, Prof. P. Dovydaitis.

MEMEL TERRITORY PARTY (Klaipėda): Represents various classes of voters; particularly concerned in protecting the interests of the Territory.

Leaders: Dr. Trukanas, E. Borchertas, von Dresler.

POLISH GROUP: Concerned in protecting cultural and economic interests of the Polish minority.

Leader: V. Budzinski.

JEWISH GROUP: Represents interests of the Jewish population.

Leaders: Dr. O. Finkelšteinas, Dr. J. Robinsonas, Max Soloveičikas.

FARMERS' PARTY: A liberal party, democratic in principle and representing the interests of agriculture; seeks the union of all agrarian parties, and in questions of land reform advocates special attention to production; favors religious tolerance and the development of the Lithuanian national culture.

Leaders: P. Leonas (formerly Minister of Justice), R. Skipitis (formerly Minister of Interior), J. Jankevičius (formerly Minister of Communications), Count V. Zubovas, M. Sidzikauskas (Minister to Great Britain).

GERMAN GROUP: Represents interests of the German minority.

Leaders: R. Kinderis, Prof Wagneris, and H. Hanzen.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dzien Kowienski	Polish.	St. Salmonovičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Aidas	Semi-official government organ.	V. Gustainis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Keleivis	Organ of Lithuanian farmers in Memel District.	J. Linkys (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Žinios	Organ of Populist Party.	F. Bortkevičienė (<i>Ed.</i>)
Memeler Allgemeine Zeitung .	Lithuanian Government organ, in German.	Dr. Arongauzas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Memeler Dampfboot	Organ of Germans in Memel District.	Martin Kakies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Memellaendische Rundschau	German Farmers' Party.	Max Swarz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Naše-Echo	Russian.	Eugene Škleris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rytas	Organ of Christian Democratic Party.	P. Radzevičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yiddische Stimme	Jewish; Zionist.	R. Rubinšteinas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Darbininkas (weekly)	Organ of Federation of Labor.	Prof. Pranas Dovydaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomistas (weekly)	Economic.	V. Budrys and Pakarklis (<i>Eds.</i>)
Karys (weekly)	Official military paper.	Maj. Balčiūnas
Lietuvos Ūkininkas	Economic and political; organ of Populist Party.	V. Oškinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Memeler Volkszeitung (weekly)	Socialistic.	Martin Zeewaldt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mūsų Rytojus (weekly)	Economic and political; farmers' weekly.	Antanas Bružas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mūsų Laikraštis	Catholic organ.	Prof. A. Tumėnas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nowiny (weekly)	Lithuanian Government organ, in Polish.	M. Račkauskienė (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trimitas (weekly)	Non-political; organ of Riflemen's Association.	A. Zmuidzinavičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ūkininkas (weekly)	Economic and political; organ of Farmers' Union.	J. Dagelis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunimas (fortnightly)	Non-political; illustrated.	F. Bortkevičienė (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuviszka Ceitunga	Pro-German.	H. Gelhaar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Talka (monthly)	Economic; organ of coöperative movement.	Masiulis, Kvieska, and Šalčius (<i>Eds.</i>)
Ūkininko Patarėjas (monthly)	Economic.	J. Strazdas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Žemės Ūkis	Agricultural.	Dr. Krikščiūnas (<i>Ed.</i>)

LUXEMBURG

Capital: Luxemburg
Area: 999 square miles
Population: 299,993 (census of 1931)

Ruler

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE

Succeeded as Grand Duchess January 9, 1919

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic-Conservative and Radical)

Appointed July, 1926

Premier

JOSEPH BECH (Catholic-Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Conseil d'Etat)

Composed of fifteen members, chosen for life by the sovereign. Acts as a senate. No bills can be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies without having first been considered by the Conseil d'Etat. The Conseil d'Etat enjoys the right of initiative for bills and a suspensive veto.

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

Election of June 7, 1931 (for three years)

Speaker: EMILE REUTER (Catholic-Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic-Conservative	25
Socialist	14
Radical-Socialist	6
Independent (Catholic-Conservative Dissenters)	4
Independent Radical	2
Old Liberal	2
Radical	1
Total	54

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates maintenance of the independence of the country, support of the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, adherence to the Economic Union with Belgium, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

Leaders: Joseph Bech (Premier), Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Prime Minister), François Altwies (formerly Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies), and Jean Origer (Papal Prelate).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical. Strongly opposes the existing governmental coalition; advocates separation of Church and State, and lay schools; proposes nationalization of natural resources, development of railroads and electricity; demands further extension of labor and social insurance.

Leader: Paul Krier (Labor Union President).

RADICAL-SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, adherence to the Economic Union with Belgium, and progress of labor legislation. Opposes socialism, and religious considerations in politics.

Leader: Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxemburg).

INDEPENDENT PARTY (CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE DISSENTERS): Adheres to the existing constitution, resolutely monarchistic, opposes the Economic Union with Belgium.

Leader: Hubert Loutsch (formerly Prime Minister).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Escher Tageblatt	Socialist.	Hubert Clement (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fortschritt	Catholic-Conservative.	
Freie Presse	Radical.	Jos. Weber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Independance Luxembourgeoise	Independent.	Paul Weber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Landes-Zeitung	Radical.	Bourg-Bourger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Wort	Catholic-Conservative.	J. Origer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Zeitung . . .	Catholic-Conservative.	C. Erdmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung	Radical.	Emile Schumacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obermoselzeitung	Catholic-Conservative.	Paul Faber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Proletarier	Socialist.	Peter Krier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volkswacht	Independent; Catholic-Con- servative tendencies.	H. Loutsch (<i>Ed.</i>)

MEXICO

Capital: Mexico
Area: 767,198 square miles
Population: 16,404,030 (1930 census)

President

PASCUAL ORTIZ RUBIO

Elected November 17, 1929; assumed office February 5, 1930, for term ending November 30, 1934

Cabinet

Appointed October 21, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Senadores)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of July 6, 1930 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

Election of July 6, 1930 (two-year term)

Speaker: Changes each month.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 58

Number of members 153

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Heretofore in Mexico there have been no definite political parties in the sense that party organization is understood in other countries. President Calles at the opening of Congress in 1928 announced that he would not under any circumstances continue as President, and asked for the formation of a political party. This may possibly be the beginning of a party system more akin to that which prevails in other countries. Following President Calles's declaration, the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It was in substance a consolidation of the many local state groups into a national party. It later had a National Convention, which nominated Ortiz Rubio as candidate for President.

José Vasconcelos became the candidate of the so-called Anti-Reëlectionist Party, although as a matter of fact there was no reëlectionist issue in the 1929 campaign; rather it was an issue of "imposition." The National Revolutionary Party contains the group which has been in control of the government for almost ten years.

The leaders of the National Revolutionary Party, in addition to President Ortiz Rubio, are General Calles (formerly President), and General Manuel Perez Treviño (President of the Party).

Ortiz Rubio and the National Revolutionary Party are virtually pledged to continue the policies of the last Government. The President committed himself to continue the agrarian policy, although some modifications in the manner of carrying out the program have been introduced. The general position of both parties in regard to education, the development of rural schools, road construction, etc., although differing in detail, are the same in substance. Ortiz Rubio approves the military policy of the preceding Government.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletín Financiero	Financial.	J. L. Varthaliti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economista	Financial.	F. Borja Bolado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; conservative tendencies; large circulation.	Rodrigo de Llano (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nacional	Official organ of National Revolutionary Party.	Luis L. Leon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa	Independent pictorial tabloid.	José E. Campos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than <i>Excelsior</i> ; large circulation.	José Gomez Ugarte (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universal Gráfico (evening)	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as <i>Universal</i> .	Ernesto Hildago (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informador (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendencies; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario de Yucatán (Merida)	Independent; liberal, slightly socialistic; large circulation throughout the peninsula.	Carlos R. Menendez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Porvenir (Monterey)	Independent; Catholic tendencies; good circulation along border.	J. Cantú Leal (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sol (Monterey)	Reputedly published by Catholic party, but not so advertised; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega (<i>Dir.</i>)
Dictamen (Vera Cruz)	Independent; largest circulation in the State of Vera Cruz.	Juan Jalpico Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
Resumen (weekly)	Review of current events; large circulation.	Salvador Novo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revista de Revistas (weekly)	Leading magazine in Mexico City; oldest publication in Mexico.	Published by <i>Excelsior</i> Manuel Horta (<i>Dir.</i>)

NETHERLANDS

Capital: Amsterdam
 Seat of Government: The Hague
 Area: 12,593 square miles (excluding water)
 Population: 7,920,388 (1930 census)

Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Ascended throne November 23, 1890
 Assumed government August 31, 1898

Cabinet

Extra-Parliamentary Council, independent of Parliament, comprising religious parties
 Appointed August 10, 1929

Premier

JONKHEER DR. CH. J. M. RUYS DE BEERENBROUCK (Catholic)

PARLIAMENT (Staten-Generaal)

UPPER CHAMBER (Eerste Kamer)

Election of July, 1929 (Six-year term; renewed by halves every three years)

President: BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	16
Social Democratic	11
Christian Historical	7
Anti-Revolutionary	6
Liberal	6
Liberal Democratic	4
Total	50

LOWER CHAMBER (Tweede Kamer)

Election of July, 1929 (for four years)

President: DR. J. R. H. VAN SCHAIK (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	30
Social Democratic	24
Anti-Revolutionary	12
Christian Historical	11
Liberal	8
Liberal Democratic	7
Communist	2
Minor Parties	6

Total 100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC PARTY: Conservative, opposed to socialism, but with democratic tendencies in social measures, owing to labor adherents; derives its program from the Papal encyclicals *Quanta Cura*, *Immortale Dei*, *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*, based on recognition of religion, family, and property as the foundations of society, with education as the duty and right of parents. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League of Nations in accordance

with the peace note of Pope Benedict XV, and reestablishment of a Dutch Legation at the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, favors economy in military expenditures, protective tariffs, reduction of inheritance taxes, denominational education with state support, and state support of East Indian missions.

Leaders: Prof. Dr. P. J. M. Aalberse (parliamentary leader of Party), Baron van Wynbergen (formerly President of Electoral Commission), C. M. J. F. Goseling (President of Party), Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck (Premier for the third time), Dr. W. M. van Lanschot (Senator). J. R. H. van Schaik (President of Lower Chamber).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate constitutional socialist party, aiming at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, advocates disarmament, training in self-government for colonies, compulsory elementary education up to age 15, local option.

Leaders: J. W. Albarda (member of Lower Chamber), W. H. Vliegen (member of Lower Chamber and formerly Alderman of Education of Amsterdam), H. Polak (Senator), F. M. Wibaut (Senator), J. Oudegeest, J. H. A. Schaper, Suze Groeneweg (members of Lower Chamber).

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY: Also known as the Calvinist Party; combats the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stands for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control, and so favors separation of Church and State. A nationalistic party, urging maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favors strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest.

Leaders: Dr. H. Colyn (President of Party and parliamentary leader, formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), A. W. F. Idenburg (formerly Governor-General of Dutch East Indies and Minister of Colonies), Dr. Th. Heemskerck (Minister of State, formerly Premier and Minister of Justice), Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Dr. J. A. de Wilde (Vice-President of Party), Dr. A. Anema (Senator).

CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY: A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party, except that it desires to maintain the Dutch Reformed Church in a privileged position. It opposes state interference in industry and trade, and favors a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

Leaders: Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer (Minister of Finance, formerly Premier), Dr. J. Schokking (President of Party, formerly Minister of Justice, leader in Lower Chamber), Rev. Prof. Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine (member of Lower Chamber, formerly Minister of Labor, Trade, and Industry), J. R. Snoeck Henkemans (Secretary of Party and member of Lower Chamber), Baron de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber).

LIBERAL PARTY: Also known as League of Freedom; stands for full individual and religious liberty, represents varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, and intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with and reënforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates unrestricted free trade, and favors democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in government generally; seeks reduction of taxation and adjustment according

to ability to pay, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, state pensions, and complete equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: Dr. D. Fock (President of Party and formerly Governor-General of Dutch East Indies and Minister of Colonies). Dr. P. Rink (Senator, formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. T. H. J. Vos (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. H. Smeenge (Senator), Dr. G. A. Boon (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. H. J. Knottenbelt (Parliamentary leader in Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; includes many intellectuals. Advocates equal representation of employer and employee in management and arrangement of labor conditions; national disarmament and free trade; and sponsors a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions, graded income taxes.

Leaders: Dr. H. P. Marchant (Parliamentary leader in Lower Chamber), Dr. D. van Embden (Senator and outstanding leader for disarmament, Prof. of Economics at Univ. of Amsterdam), Dr. P. J. Oud (member of Lower Chamber and Secretary of Party), Th. M. Ketelaar (member of Lower Chamber and formerly Alderman of Education of Amsterdam), Prof. R. Kranenburg (President of Party).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Dutch section of 3d Internationale.

Leaders: L. L. H. de Visser and D. Wijnkoop (members of Lower Chamber).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted all papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Algemeen Handelsblad . . .	Liberal; general and commercial news; morning and evening.	D. J. van Balluseck (<i>Ed.</i>) A. Heldring (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Courant—Nieuws vanden Dag	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by <i>De Telegraaf</i> .	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. G. J. Goedhart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standaard	Organ of Calvinist Party.	Dr. H. Colijn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraaf	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. G. J. Goedhart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tijd	Catholic organ.	J. V. L. M. Verbiest (<i>Dir.</i>) A. Laudy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune	Organ of Communist Party.	L. L. H. de Visser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	J. F. Ankersmit (<i>Chief Ed.</i>) J. J. de Roode (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Nederlander	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	J. R. Snoeck Henkemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hague)		
Nieuwe Courant	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant</i> .	H. Nijgh (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Hague)		
Residentiebode	Catholic organ.	S. Bruysten (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
(Hague)		
Vaderland	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant</i> .	E. de Lang (<i>Dir.</i>) A. Roodhuyzen (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
(Hague)		
Maasbode	Catholic organ; morning and evening.	H. Kuypers (<i>Dir.</i>) Rev. Dr. Witlox (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Rotterdam)		
Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant (Rotterdam)	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	H. Nijgh (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. G. G. van der Hoeven (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Centrum (Utrecht)	Catholic organ.	G. H. Hol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Financier and Kapitalist	Financial.	S. F. van Oss (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Hague) (three times a week)		
# Groene Amsterdammer	Democratic.	Dr. A. C. Josephus Jitta (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Vryheid	Organ of Liberal Party.	Dr. J. J. van Bolhuis (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Arnhem) (weekly)		
Economische Statistische Berichten	Economic, financial, and in- dustrial.	Institute for Economic Writings (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Rotterdam) (weekly)		
Gazette de Hollande	No political affiliations; pub- lished in English, German and French, giving useful information for foreign readers.	F. J. W. Drion (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>)
(Hague) (weekly)		
Haagsche Post	Political, economic, and finan- cial.	S. F. van Oss (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Hague) (weekly)		
Vryzinnig-Democraat	Organ of Independent Demo- cratic Party.	Dr. P. J. Oud (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hague) (weekly)		
Gids (monthly)	Political and literary.	G. N. van Kampen (<i>Publ.</i>)
Socialistische Gids	Socialist.	My. Ontwikkeling (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Amsterdam) (monthly)		
Volkenbond	Political.	A. W. Sijthoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leyden) (monthly)		
Opbouw	Political.	Bruna & Sons (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Utrecht) (monthly)		
Stemmen des Tijds	Political.	G. J. A. Ruys (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Zeist) (monthly)		

NEWS AGENCIES

Nederlandsch Corresponden- tie-bureau	Semi-official.	Belinfante and Vas Dias (<i>Props.</i>)
Nederlandsch Telegraaf- Agentschap	International; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuter's- Havas-Wolff group.	C. Schlick (<i>Dir.</i>)
Persbureau Aneta	Colonial.	D. Berretty (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Batavia and The Hague)		
Persbureau Vaz Diaz . . .	Independent.	Vaz Diaz and da Silva (<i>Props.</i>)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's

Area: 162,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population: 275,888 (1930 estimate) — Newfoundland proper, 272,114, and Labrador, 3,774

Governor

SIR JOHN MIDDLETON

Assumed office, October 14, 1928, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed November 7, 1928, for four years

Prime Minister

SIR RICHARD A. SQUIRES (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor for life

President: M. P. GIBBS (Liberal)

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Assembly)

Election of October 29, 1928 (for four years)

Speaker: A. J. WALSH (Liberal)

		<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Number of Members	19	Liberal	30
Vacancies (to be filled by ap- pointment)	5	Conservative	10
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	24	Total	40

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Party programs are not distinct. Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister, retains the leadership of the governing Liberal Party, while Honorable F. C. Alderdice is leader of the opposition, the Conservative or United Newfoundland Party.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily News	Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
* Evening Telegram	Independent.	Herder family (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. A. Jeffrey (<i>Ed.</i>) J. H. Scammell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly) (Port Union)	Liberal; political and eco- nomic.	
Free Press (weekly)	Conservative.	J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberal Press (weekly)	Government organ.	J. Udle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trade Review (weekly)	Economic.	D. R. Thistle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newfoundland Quarterly	Political and economic.	J. Evans (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Area: 104,015 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population: 1,504,989, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1930 estimate)

Governor-General

CHARLES BATHURST, BARON BLEDISLOE

Appointed November 29, 1929, for five-year term

Assumed office March, 1930

Cabinet

Coalition (Reform and United Parties)

Appointed September 19, 1931

Premier

GEORGE WILLIAM FORBES (United)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor-General for seven years.

Speaker: SIR W. C. F. CARNCROSS

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Representatives)

Election of December, 1931 (for three years).

Speaker: SIR C. E. STATHAM (Independent)

	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Present Number of Members. . . 40	Reform	29
	Labor	24
	United	21
	Independent	5
	Coalition Independent	1
	Total*	80

* Including 4 who represent Maori electorates.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the general election of December, 1931, the Coalition Government, formed by the United and Reform Parties, won a two-to-one victory. The coalition now has 51 seats, Labor 24, and Independents 5. Two of the latter are expected to give general support to the government.

REFORM PARTY: An offspring of old Conservative Party. Reform Governments have strongly supported Imperial Preference, a separate reciprocal tariff with Australia, and local protective tariff with discretion, having regard for farmer's views, which tend to oppose high duties. The Party favors the organization of the meat, dairy, and allied industries by special Export Control Boards developed by the industries themselves; strong advocate of adequate naval defense; favors Singapore naval base, and assisted immigration from Great Britain.

Leaders: Joseph Gordon Coates (Minister of Public Works and of Transport, formerly Prime Minister), Sir Francis H. D. Bell (formerly Party leader in the Legislative Council), W. Downie Stewart (Minister of Finance), J. A. Young (Minister of Health), Adam Hamilton (Minister of Labor, of Internal Affairs and Postmaster General), R. A. Wright (formerly Minister of Education), K. S. Williams (formerly Minister of Public Works).

UNITED PARTY: Composed of former Liberals, Nationalists, and Independent Liberals. Its program resembles that of the Reform Party, especially in imperial affairs. In the 1928 election it appealed to the country with a policy of increased borrowings for such purposes as accelerated land settlement, taxation reform, business management of state enterprises, and encouragement of primary and secondary industries, seeking support on the plea that it would carry out these aims more effectively than the Reform Party. It did with the support of the Labor Party impose heavier taxation on large landholders.

Leaders: G. W. Forbes (Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and of Railways), E. A. Ransom (Minister of Lands), Robert Masters (Minister of Education and of Industries and Commerce), W. A. Veitch (formerly Minister of Railways), Sir Apirana Ngata (Minister of Native Affairs), Sir T. K. Sidey (formerly Attorney-General, Party leader in Legislative Council), H. Atmore (formerly Minister of Education), A. J. Stallworthy (formerly Minister of Health), J. B. Donald (formerly Postmaster General), P. A. de la Perrelle (formerly Minister of Internal Affairs), J. G. Cobbe (Minister of Defense and Justice), W. B. Taverner (formerly Minister of Public Works and Transport), S. G. Smith (formerly Minister of Labor), A. J. Murdoch (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Mines).

LABOR PARTY: Supports tax revision by lowering indirect taxation and increasing graduated land and income taxes, export control policy, state bank and state trading generally, arbitration court, and extension of social legislation such as family allowances; opposed to freehold land tenure; favors protective tariffs only; opposed to further assisted immigration, Singapore naval base, naval expenditure, and compulsory military training. Has no strong views on Dominion status; strong advocate of international coöperation. Supported Samoan agitation against mandatory government, and opposed Chinese indentured labor in Samoa.

Leader: Henry Edmund Holland.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dominion	Reform.	C. E. Earle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Post	Independent; first daily established in Wellington (1865).	Blundell Bros. Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) J. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	United; liberal; established in 1870.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Mr. Clark (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland)	Reform; leading New Zealand daily; only morning daily in Auckland; established 1863.	Wilson and Horton (<i>Props.</i>) R. M. Hackett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Christchurch Times (Christchurch)	United; liberal; oldest paper in Dominion — established in 1851.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Henderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (Christchurch)	Reform.	A. M. Burns (<i>Mgr.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Star (Christchurch) (evening)	United; liberal; illustrated.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. (Prop.) A. Burns (<i>Ed.</i>) J. H. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Christchurch) (evening)	Independent; illustrated; es- tablished in 1914.	J. H. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Star (Dunedin) (evening)	United.	W. F. Alexander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otago Daily Times (Dunedin)	Reform; only morning daily in Province of Otago.	J. Hutchinson (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Zealand Worker (weekly)	Labor.	J. Thom (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of New Zealand	Independent; composed of newspapers of New Zealand.	A. B. Lane (<i>Mgr.</i>)
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NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua
Area: 51,660 square miles
Population: 750,000 (1929 estimate)

President

GENERAL JOSÉ MARÍA MONCADA (Liberal)

Elected November 4, 1928. Assumed office January 1, 1929, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed January 1, 1929

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

*Elections of November 2, 1930 **

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	16
Conservatives	8

Total 24

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	29
Conservatives	14

Total 43

* Supervised by the United States of America.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, participation of the minority in the Government, abolition of death penalty, and government of each department by its own residents. Has been active in the development of education and communications. In *foreign policy*, advocates development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central-American republics.

Leaders: General José María Moncada (President of the Republic), Carlos A. Morales (President of the Supreme Court), Enoc Aguado (Vice-President of the Republic), Antonio Barberena (Secretary of the Treasury), Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa (Minister at Washington), Dr. Rodolfo Espinosa (Senator), and Dr. Leonardo Argüello.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates coöperation of Government with Catholic Church with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings; compulsory primary education under lay teachers, but with state-encouraged Catholic schools also; participation of the minority in the Government.

Leaders: Adolfo Diaz (formerly President of the Republic), Gen. Emiliano Chamorro (formerly President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), Ricardo Lopez Callejas (formerly Minister of Finance), Martin Bernard, Carlos Cuadra Pasos.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Liberal	José M. Castrillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ of the Government.	
Independiente	Liberal.	Carlos Dionisio Hernandez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Noticia	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramón Avilez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa	Conservative; widely read.	Pedro Joaquín Chamorro and Enrique Belli (<i>Eds.</i>)
Renovación	Liberal.	Ramón Romero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Información (Bluefields)	Conservative.	Manuel Pais Fonseca (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correo (Granada)	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Nicaraguense (Granada)	Conservative.	Pedro J. Cuadra, Ch. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Centro-Americano (Leon)	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cronista (Leon)	Liberal.	Gustavo A. Prado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Occidente (Leon)	Liberal.	Luis Lopez Argüello (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eco Nacional (Leon)	Liberal.	Ruben Valladares S. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior (Bluefields) (weekly)	Liberal.	Manuel J. Mendoza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz del Atlantico (Bluefields) (weekly)	Conservative.	Herbert F. Salter (<i>Ed.</i>)

NORWAY

Capital: Oslo

Area: 124,964 square miles

Population: 2,809,000 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING HAAKON VII

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

Cabinet

Agrarian

Appointed May 11, 1931

Premier

P. L. KOLSTAD (Agrarian)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

Election of October, 1930 (for three years)

Speakers

C. J. HAMBRO (Conservative); CHRISTOPHER HORNSRUD (Labor)

Speakers of Upper Section (Lagting)*

J. NYGAARDSVOLD (Labor); F. R. AAS (Conservative)

Speakers of Lower Section (Odelsting)*

G. F. EIESLAND (Radical); F. HUNDSEID (Agrarian)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	47
Conservative	41
Radical	33
Agrarian	25
Independent Liberal	3
Radical People's	1
Total	150

*The Storting having been properly constituted, one-fourth of the members — 38 — are elected as members of the Lagting, according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regulating the legal position of Norwegian subjects, in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting, for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to laws are treated by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, if a final agreement is not reached, by the whole Storting. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting, together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Chief State Court.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: More radical than other Labor parties of western Europe, but independent of both 2d and 3d Internationales; strengthened during 1927 by union with it of former Social Democratic Party; advocates state management of production; opposes compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes; advocates disarmament; opposes League of Nations.

Leaders: Christopher Hornsrud (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance, Vice-Speaker of Storting), Martin Tranmæl (editor of *Arbeiderbladet*), Oscar Torp (Chairman of Party), Alfred M. Madsen (formerly Minister of Social Affairs, trade union secretary), Magnus Nilssen (formerly Minister of Public Works), E. Bull (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, Professor at the University of Oslo), J. Nygaardsvold (Speaker of Lagting, formerly Minister of Agriculture, warehouse worker), Halvard Olsen (President of the Norwegian Federation of Labor).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Coöperates with Independent Liberal Party. Favors a moderate tariff and advocates reduction of direct taxation and taxes on business; opposes state monopolies, compulsory arbitration in labor disputes and present system of legal regulation of trusts; favors an efficient system of military defense.

Leaders: C. J. Hambro (Speaker of Storting, Chairman of Party and Leader of Parliamentary Group), Ivar Lykke (Member of Storting, formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Speaker of Storting), F. Blakstad (Member of Storting), W. Blakstad (Member of Storting), Joh. H. Andresen (Member of Storting), J. Norem (Member of Storting), Henrik Ameln (Member of Storting and formerly President of the Odelsting), H. Gram (Member of Storting and Secretary General of the Party).

RADICAL PARTY: Advocates international arbitration and reduction of armaments. Has an advanced social program, including trust control, arbitration of industrial disputes, grain monopoly and price control, a low customs tariff, unemployment insurance, house-building credits, a land settlement program, and opposition to foreign control of natural resources such as water power.

Leaders: Johan Ludwig Mowinckel (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chairman of Party), H. J. Aarstad (formerly Minister of Agriculture), T. Anderssen-Rysst (formerly Minister of Defense), Arne Sunde (formerly Minister of Justice), S. M. Hasund (formerly Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education), P. B. Lund (formerly Minister of Finance), O. M. Mjelde (formerly Minister of Public Works), L. Oftedal (formerly Minister of Commerce), T. Værland (formerly Minister of Social Affairs), G. F. Eiesland (Speaker of the Odelsting), H. Five (formerly Minister of Agriculture), R. Peersen (formerly Minister of Defense).

AGRARIAN PARTY: A moderate party representing the interests of landholding farmers. Advocates equal tariff protection for agriculture and industry, strongly opposed to all revolutionary tendencies, favors an efficient system of military defense.

Leaders: J. Hundseid (Chairman of Party, Speaker of Odelsting), P. Kolstad (Premier, and Minister of Finance), R. Langeland (Minister of Public Works), F. Sundby (Minister of Agriculture), Th. Aadahl (editor of the *Nationen*), Johan E. Mellbye (formerly Minister of Agriculture).

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL PARTY: Coöperates with Conservatives. Favors idea of strong government, based on the formation of an anti-labor block in the Storting. Puts financial question above all other problems. Favors strong economy.

Leaders: E. Greve (Chairman of Party, member of Storting), Dr. Rolf Thommessen (editor of the *Tidens Tegn*), J. Hjort (Professor at the University of Oslo), K. W. Wefring (formerly Minister of Defense), Ch. Robertson (formerly Minister of Commerce), Fr. Konow (formerly Minister of Finance).

RADICAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Has a radical program of social and industrial reform, including reduction of armaments toward complete disarmament, democratic management of industry, social insurance, lower taxes on small incomes, and a land settlement plan involving expropriation of land not properly cultivated.

Leader: Alf. Mjøen (member of Storting).

COMMUNIST PARTY: Norwegian section of 3d Internationale, small party with no representatives in the Storting.

Leader: P. Furubotn (Chairman of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftenposten	Conservative, influential, long established paper.	Johs. Nesse, C. Huitfeldt, and H. Överland (<i>Eds.</i>)
Arbeiderbladet	Chief organ of Labor Party.	Martin Tranmæl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbeideren	Communist Party organ.	Arvid Hansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagbladet	Radical.	Einar Skavlan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Den 17 de Mai	Radical.	A. Breidsvoll (<i>Ed.</i>)
Middagsavisen	Independent	C. L. Buraas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenbladet	Conservative; organ of party; old, influential paper.	Olaf Gjøløw and F. Ramm (<i>Eds.</i>)
Morgenposten	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Pryser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationen	Chief organ of Agrarian Party.	Thorvald Aadahl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Norges Handels—og Sjøfartstidende	Independent; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oslo Aftenavis (evening edition of <i>Tidens Tegn</i>)	Independent Liberal.	Björn Thommessen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tidens Tegn	Independent Liberal; chief party organ.	Dr. Rolf Thommessen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen)	Conservative.	Johan Nordahl-Olsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen)	Radical; influential.	Finn B. Henrikssen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenavisen (Bergen)	Liberal.	Johan H. Eriksen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vælgeren (Gjövik)	Organ of Radical People's Party; a small paper.	Aksel Hoel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavanger Aftenblad (Stavanger)	Radical; influential.	Lars Oftedal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavangeren (Stavanger)	Conservative.	Smitt Ingebretsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Adresseavisen (Trondheim)	Conservative.	H. Torp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagsposten (Trondheim)	Independent Liberal.	Joh. Knudsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nidaros (Trondheim)	Radical.	O. Røgeberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Farmand (weekly)	Economic and financial.	K. Lorange (<i>Ed.</i>)
Det 20. Aarhundrede (monthly)	Organ of Labor Party.	Prof. Edvard Bull (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samtiden (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary.	Prof. Dr. J. Worm-Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vor Verden (monthly)	Political and literary.	V. Mogens (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Norsk Presseforbund	Norwegian Pressmen's Association.	Th. Aadahl (<i>Chairman</i>)
Norsk Telegrambyrå	Independent news agency.	Per Wendelbo (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

PANAMA

Capital: Panama

Area: 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population: 467,459, excluding Canal Zone (1930 census)

Provisional President

RICARDO J. ALFARO (Liberal)

Assumed office January 16, 1931, following revolution

Cabinet

Non-party

Appointed October 9, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

Election of August 5, 1928 (for four years)

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	30
Conservative	11
Independents	2
Democratic	1
Laborite	1
Agrarian	1
Total	46

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are two principal parties in Panama, the Liberal and the Conservative. The chief divergence between their programs is on the question of public instruction, the Liberal Party favoring an educational system free from church control, and the Conservative Party advocating instruction under church auspices. However, the ideological lines of liberalism and conservatism have never coincided with actual party lines. The real division has always been between the Government party and the Opposition party; and Liberals and Conservatives have figured on both sides. In the 1928 election there was a split in the Liberal Party, resulting in two Liberal candidates for President. There was no Conservative candidate. Since the revolution of January 2, 1931, party lines have become more indistinct than ever and the Liberal Party is now divided into three factions: the National Liberals supporting Rodolfo Chiari; the Doctrinary Liberals supporting Harmodio Arias; and the Reform Liberals, led by Francisco Arias.

Before the revolution of 1931, Liberal Party leaders supporting the administration of President Florencio Harmodio Arosemena were: Rodolfo Chiari (formerly President of the Republic), Carlos López, Tomás Duque (formerly Minister of Finance), Adriano Robles (formerly Minister of Government).

The opposition leaders were: *Liberals* — Jephtha Duncan, Jorge Boyd, Domingo Díaz, Harmodio Arias (formerly Provisional President of the

Republic), Juan Antonio Jiménez; *Conservatives* — Dr. Samuel Lewis, Fernando Guardia, Julio Fábrega.

Immediately after President Arosemena's resignation on January 2, 1931, the Panama Supreme Court decided that the election of the First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents in October, 1930, was unconstitutional and it therefore invited Dr. Don Ricardo J. Alfaro (Minister to the United States), who was elected First Vice-President in 1928, to become President of the Republic. New elections are scheduled for June, 1932.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acción Comunal	Nationalistic.	Ramón Mora (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Panamá (evening) .	Liberal.	Abel Villegas Arango (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estrella de Panamá	Liberal; published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panama American	Liberal; English daily published jointly with <i>El Panama-América</i> , the Spanish edition.	Nelson Rounsevell (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panama-América	(see above.)	Abilio Bellido (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pueblo	Conservative; Catholic.	José de la Cruz Herrera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Star and Herald	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues <i>Estrella de Panamá</i> as Spanish section, also a weekly edition without the Spanish section.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tiempo (evening)	Liberal; founded in 1921; issues the <i>Evening Times</i> , in English.	Jeptha B. Duncan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gráfico	Liberal.	Abraham Benedetti (<i>Dir.</i>)
(weekly)		
Prensa Ilustrada	Liberal.	M. de Jesús Quijano (<i>Dir.</i>)
(weekly)		

PARAGUAY

Capital: Asuncion

Area: 61,647 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Bolivia)

Population: 900,000 (1931 estimate)

Acting President

EMILIANO GONZÁLEZ NAVERO (Liberal)

Assumed office October 27, 1931, following resignation of President José P. Guggiari because of demonstrations against his Government

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed October 27, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

Election of March, 1929

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

President: EMILIANO GONZÁLEZ NAVERO (Liberal) *

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	14
National Republican	6

Total 20

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: JUAN CARLOS GARCETE (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	25
National Republican	15

Total 40

* As Vice-President of the Republic now serving as Acting President.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Progressive in program; favors social legislation, equal educational opportunities for men and women, agrarian reforms including a more equitable distribution of the land, obligatory suffrage, a balanced budget, and stabilization of the currency.

Leaders: Dr. José P. Guggiari (formerly President of the Republic), Dr. Eusebio Ayala (formerly President of the Republic), Dr. E. González Navero (Acting President of the Republic), Luis Escobar (Minister of the Interior), Dr. Belisario Rivarola (formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. Luis A. Riart (Minister of War), Dr. Justo P. Benítez (formerly Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction), and Dr. Manuel Burgos (President of Party).

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: Conservative in program.

Leaders: Silvio Lafruscio (President of Party), Dr. Francisco C. Chaves (formerly Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction), Dr. Manuel T. Frutos, Dr. Eduardo Lopez-Moreira, Frederico Chauves, Dr. Antonio Sosa, and César Vasconcellos.

PARAGUAY

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Crítica	Independent; Opposition.	J. B. Tendil (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario	Independent; conservative; founded in 1904.	Eliseo Da Rosa (<i>Prop.</i>)
Liberal	Liberal Party organ; founded in 1914.	Jaime Peña (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nación	Independent; Opposition.	Editorship rotates among seven associate editors
Orden	Independent; Opposition.	Stock company (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tribuna	Liberal; Opposition.	Eduardo Schaerer (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ultima Noticias	Liberal.	José Antonio Perez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Union	National Republican; conservative.	Dr. Benigno Fleytas (<i>Prop.</i>)
Patria (weekly)	National Republican.	J. W. González (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista del Comercio (fortnightly)	Trade journal.	José Rodríguez Alcalá (<i>Ed.</i>)

PERSIA

Capital: Teheran

Area, 628,000 square miles

Population: 10,000,000 (estimate)

Ruler

RIZA SHAH PAHLEVI

Elected December 13, 1925, by Constituent Assembly

Crowned April 25, 1926

Cabinet

Appointed June 2, 1927

Premier

MEHDIGHOLI KHAN HEDAYAT

PARLIAMENT (National Assembly)

(Medjliss)

Election of 1930 (for two years)

Speaker: MIRZA HUSSEIN KHAN DADGAR

Number of Members 136

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Political parties do not exist in Persia. During the summer of 1927 there was agitation to form an organization to be known as the "New Persia Party" under the proposed guidance of the Minister of the Court. Due to opposition, however, the plan was not carried out. All members of the present Medjliss are supporters of the Government.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ettelaat (evening)	Independent; progressive.	Ali Khan Masoudi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Iran	Independent; moderate reformist; founded 1921.	Z. Rahnema (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Koushesh	Progressive.	S. Safavi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Setareh-i-Djehan	Liberal; founded 1915; in Persian and French.	Abul Ghassem Eatessamzadeh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shafak-i-Sorkh.	Extreme reformist; founded 1922.	Y. Mayel Turserkani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tajadod-i-Iran	Believed to be affiliated with the Tajadod Party; issued irregularly.	Seyed Mohammad Tabatabaai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tabriz (twice weekly). . .	Moderate.	Tabrizi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tabriz)		
Gulshan (thrice weekly) . .	Founded 1916.	Amir-Rezvani (<i>Ed.</i>)

Though several of the papers are nominally independent they all support the ruling power.

PERU

Capital: Lima

Area: 532,047 square miles (excluding 100,000 square miles in dispute)

Population: 6,147,000 (1927 estimate)

President

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LUIS M. SÁNCHEZ CERRO

Elected October 11, 1931

Assumed office December 8, 1931, for a five-year term

Cabinet

Appointed December 9, 1931

President of the Cabinet

Dr. German Arenas

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

The Parliament was dissolved as a result of the revolution of August, 1930. A Constituent Assembly was elected on October 11, 1931, for the purpose of reforming the National Constitution and other important matters. It is composed of 145 members: "Sanchez Cerristas"—71, "Apristas"—12, "Decentralists"—12, and independents—11. After it completes its constitutional reform it will automatically become the national Congress for the duration of the presidential term.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As a consequence of the revolution of August, 1930, the members of the Democratic Reform Party have disappeared, temporarily at least, from the political stage of Peru, but the Constitutional and the Democratic Parties are still active. The old Liberal Party, which has been inactive since 1919, is now being reorganized. Three new parties, the "Accion Republicana," the "Union Popular" and the "Partido Economista" have recently been organized and are participating in political activities. An important group with branches in several Latin American countries and composed of the younger intellectual and middle classes denominated as the "Apra Party" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) has attained some importance and was the principal opponent to the "Union Revolucionaria," the new party headed by the President, Lieutenant-Colonel Luis M. Sánchez Cerro, at the October 11, 1931, elections.

"UNION REVOLUCIONARIA": In *foreign policy*, favors maintenance of existing friendly relations with other nations. In *domestic policy*, proposes the continuance of existing relations between the State and the Church; advocates industrial, agricultural (diversification of crops) and commercial development; social reforms, reintegration of the Indian population into the national life; educational reform; economic, financial and general reorganization. Proposes to base all its financial reforms on two points: a balanced budget and a stable money. Favors road development; administrative decentralization or self

management of federal states or departments of the republic. Promotion of Army and Navy institutions.

Leaders: Lieutenant-Colonel Luis M. Sánchez Cerro (President of the Republic), Luis A. Eguiguren, Gerardo Balbuena, Francisco Lanatta, José de la Riva Agüero, Clemente Revilla, Pedro de Osma and Oscar Medelius.

"APRA PARTY" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana): A radical party. In *foreign policy*, advocates close coöperation with Latin American countries. In *domestic policy*, proposes advanced social reforms; industrial and agricultural development with subdivision of large landed estates; educational reform and general economic reorganization.

Leader: Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre, Manuel Seoane, Julio Guerrero, Manuel Cox and Antenor Orrego.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY: This Party is now inactive. In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929; favored recourse to arbitration in international disputes and condemnation of wars of aggression; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favored the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; strongly advocated industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms such as industrial insurance and sickness benefits, protection and reintegration of the Indian into the national life, protective tariff, educational reform for a more practical program eliminating class distinctions, general economic reorganization which would confer added benefits on the workers, and improvement in the life of the average citizen of the Republic through land division.

Leaders: Augusto B. Leguía (formerly President of the Republic, founder of the Party), Dr. Pedro José Rada y Gamio (formerly Premier, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Roberto A. Leguía (formerly President of Senate and President of the Party), Dr. Benjamin Huaman de los Heros (formerly Premier and Minister of Government), Focion A. Mariategui (formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies).

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: The Program of the Constitutional Party is similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party, but is strongly protectionist and nationalistic.

Leaders: General Gerardo Alvarez, Dr. Arturo Osorio.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded in 1869 by Don Nicolas de Pierola; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorganized by a group of Pierola's political friends. Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party, under the leadership of Carlos de Pierola.

Leaders: Carlos de Pierola (formerly leader of Party, Senator). Louis C. Bernales, Amadeo Piérlo.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Conservative; oldest and one of leading papers in Peru; Civilista and Sánchez Cerro organ.	Dr. Antonio Miró Quesada & Bros. (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Crónica	Democratic; sports and tabloid.	Rafael Larco Herrera (<i>Prop.</i>) Carlos Gamarra (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Noche	Independent; political; anti-Sánchez Cerro.	A. Balarezo Pinillos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Opinion	Organ of Union Revolucionaria Party; political and economic.	Tomas Manrique (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patria	Conservative; organ of Catholic elements; political and economic.	Dr. Gonzalo Herrera (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna	Organ of Apra Party; political and economic.	Manuel Seoane (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pueblo (Arequipa)	Independent.	E. Zegarra Ballon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Comercio (Cuzco)	Independent.	Alberto Delgado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundial (weekly)	Formerly Democratic Reform; political, economic, and financial.	A. Aramburú and T. N. Rivera (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Revista (weekly)	Independent; political, economic, and financial.	Salvador F. Faura (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Variedades (weekly) . . .	Democratic; independent; illustrated; influential.	Rafael Larco Herrera (<i>Prop.</i>)
West Coast Leader (weekly)	Independent; illustrated; in English.	Enrique Rivero Tremouille (<i>Ed.</i>) C. N. Griffis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economista Peruano . . . (monthly)	Economic and financial.	J. M. Rodríguez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financista (monthly) . . .	Economic and financial.	Carlos Rosas Morales (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revista de la Asociación de Comerciantes del Perú . .	Economic and financial.	Ricardo V. Miranda and Eduardo Marisca (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Boletín Mensual de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima . . . (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)

POLAND

Capital: Warszawa (Warsaw)

Area: 149,958 square miles

Population: 30,700,000 (1930 estimate)

President

IGNACY MOSCICKI (Non-partisan)

Elected by Parliament June 1, 1926, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Non-Party Union

Appointed May 27, 1931

Premier

ALEXANDER PRYSTOR (Non-Party Union)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senat)

*Election of November 23, 1930 (for five years) **

Speaker: WLADYSLAW RACZKIEWICZ
(Elected on Non-Party Union ticket
but now non-partisan)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Non-Party Union	74
National Party	12
Peasant Party (Piast, Wyzwo- lenie, and Peasant Union) . .	6
Socialists	5
Ukrainians	4
Christian Democrats	4
Germans	3
National Labor	2
Non-partisan	1

Total 111

* In most cases, the Senators and Deputies of the Peasant Party, the Socialists, and the National Labor Party were elected on one ticket, the "Middle Left Bloc."

LOWER CHAMBER

(Sejm)

*Election of November 16, 1930 (for five years) **

Speaker: COLONEL CASIMIR SWI-
TALSKI (Non-Party Union)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Non-Party Union	247
National Party	63
Parliamentary Club of Peasant Parties	46
Socialists	24
Ukrainians	18
Christian Democrats	15
National Labor	10
Jews	6
Germans	5
Communists	4
Ukrainian Radicals	3
Jewish Orthodox	1
Peasant Self-Help	1
Independent	1

Total 444

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NON-PARTY UNION: Governmental Bloc, with no definite program except full support of Marshal Pilsudski and the desire to revise the constitution in order to strengthen the executive; comprises the former Legionaries and affiliated elements (formerly called "Colonel" group) headed by Colonel

Valery Slawek (Premier of the last cabinet), Colonel Casimir Switalski (Speaker of Sejm), and Deputies Colonels Adam Koc, Miedzinski, and Polakiewicz; the pro-Pilsudski Radicals headed by S. Car (formerly Minister of Justice, Deputy), Senator Targowski and Jedrzejewicz (Minister of Education); the pro-Pilsudski Democrats headed by Lechnicki (Deputy); the pro-Government Socialists (former members of the Socialist Party) headed by Moraczewski and Jaworowski; the conservative group representing large landowning elements, headed by Prince J. Radziwill (Deputy); the financial group headed by Deputy Holynski and Senator Stecki; and all the members of the Cabinet.

NATIONAL PARTY (National Democrats): Conservative, nationalistic, democratic; advocates amendment of constitution based on equilibrium between executive and legislative powers; represents largely the well-to-do classes of merchants, landowners, and professional circles, intellectuals, retail merchants, small bourgeoisie, and some peasants and workmen. Opposes parties favoring regional self-government for national minorities and radical agrarian reforms; pro-Catholic and anti-revolutionary. Considered to have fascist tendencies. Party has strong control of university students.

Leaders: Roman Rybarski (President of Party), Sen. Stanislaw Glabinski, Seweryn Czetwertynski, Stanislaw Jasiukowicz, Stanislaw Rymar, Stanislaw Stronski and Wojciech Trampczynski.

PARLIAMENTARY CLUB OF PEASANT PARTIES: Formerly consisted of three separate groups; the Piast, Wyzwolenie, and Peasant Union. Now amalgamated into one party. The Piast represents the well-to-do farmers, strongly supporting Agrarian reform but opposed to the expropriation of property without indemnity; the Wyzwolenie represents a radical peasant group consisting of small landholders and farm workers, advocates expropriation without compensation, separation of Church and State; the Peasant Union is a radical peasant group similar to the Wyzwolenie.

Leaders: Michal Róg (Chairman of Party), Wincenty Witos (three times Premier), Wladyslaw Fijalkowski, Jan Madejczyk, Boleslaw Babski, Marcin Margul, Dr. Mieczyslaw Michalkiewicz.

SOCIALISTS: The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional socialist program; adherent of 2d Internationale; represents trade unions, radical intellectuals, small farm holders, and farm workers. Favors regional self-government for national minorities, opposes communism. In acute opposition to the Government.

Leaders: Ignacy Daszynski (former Speaker of Sejm; although no longer on the board of the Party, he retains the spiritual leadership of the Socialists), Herman Lieberman, Stefan Kopcinski, Kazimierz Czapinski, Adam Ciolkosz, Zygmunt Piotrowski.

UKRAINIANS: Represent Ukrainian population of Eastern Poland; seek extension of minority rights; nationalistic, opposed to communism.

Leaders: Dymitr Lewicki (President of Party), Michal Haluszczynski, Stanislaw Lucki, Dmytro Welykanowicz.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS: Moderate democratic-clerical; organized under principle of Papal encyclical "Rerum Novarum"; represents industrial laborers and artisans, lower middle and professional classes.

Leaders: Antoni Ponikowski (President of Party, formerly Premier), Wacław Bitner, Stefan Bryla, Wladyslaw Tempka, Franciszek Gruszczynski, Marjan Czescik.

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY: A patriotic radical party, not adhering to 2d Internationale; a militant organization drawing support from trade unionists in former German provinces and Central Poland; pro-Catholic.

Leaders: Jan Faustyniak (President of Party), Adam Chadzynski, Wojciech Pawlak, Jan Jankowski.

JEWISH GROUP: Conservative, represents the Jewish minority; composed of merchants, industrialists, members of professions, artisans, and workmen. Includes Zionists and labor elements, with Zionists prevailing.

Leaders: Izaak Gruenbaum, Dr. Ozia Thon, Dr. Henryk Rozmaryn (Deputies).

GERMANS: Represent German population of Western Poland; generally conservative and mainly interested in minority rights.

Leaders: Eugenjusz Franz (President of Party), Kurt Graebe, Berndt Saenger, Bernhard Jankowski, Johannes Rosumek.

COMMUNISTS: The Polish section of the 3d Internationale.

Leaders: Stanislaw Burzynski, Wladyslaw Danecki, Wacław Rozek.

UKRAINIAN RADICALS: Represent radical Ukrainian elements in Poland.

Leader: Dr. Iwan Makuch (Senator).

JEWISH ORTHODOX: Represents the strict Orthodox Jew in Poland.

Leader: Aron Lewin (President of Party).

PEASANT SELF-HELP: Radical peasant party having only one representative: Ferdynand Tkaczow.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C. and Wiczeźór Warszawski	Independent, with National Party tendency; incorporated ownership.	M. Strzetelski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dzien Polski	Conservative; represents interests of landowners; pro-Government.	Senator Rostworowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echo de Varsovie	Independent; in French.	M. Roquiny and Jan Soltan (<i>Eds.</i>)
Express Poranny, Kurjer Czerwony, and Dobry Wiczeźór	Non-partisan; middle-class papers with sensational tendency; pro-Pilsudski.	Henry Budkiewicz and A. Lewandowski (<i>Props.</i>) M. Augustynski (<i>Ed. Express</i>) H. Butkiewicz (<i>Ed. Kurjer</i>) Paciorkowski (<i>Ed. Dobry Wiczeźór</i>)
Gazeta Polska	Fusion of former <i>Głos Prawdy</i> and <i>Epoka</i> ; organ of the Government.	Deputy Colonel Miedziński and Deputy Colonel Matuszewski (<i>Eds.</i>)
Gazeta Warszawska	Organ of the National Party.	M. Niklewicz (<i>Prop.</i>) Stefan Olszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Polski	Owned by industry; pro-Government sympathies.	Prof. Z. Lempicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Poranny	Democratic; pro-Government.	F. L. Fryze (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Warszawski	Independent, nationalistic, clerical, conservative; middle-class paper.	K. Olchowicz and F. Mrozowski (<i>Props.</i>) Konrad Olchowicz and B. Koskowski (<i>Eds.</i>)
Nasz Przegląd	Zionist organ; in Polish.	N. Szwalbe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska	Clerical.	B. Szczepkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska Zbrojna	Organ of Army.	L. Evert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Robotnik	Organ of Socialist Party.	M. Niedzialkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Rzeczpospolita	Opposed to Government.	B. Szczepkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Czas	Independent conservative; pro-Pilsudski tendency.	Dr. Antoni Beaupré (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cracow)		
Głos Narodu (Cracow) . . .	Christian Democratic Party.	A. Dziaczkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny (Cracow)	Independent; sensational; pro-Pilsudski.	Deputy Marjan Dabrowski (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Naprzód (Cracow)	Organ of Socialist Party.	Emil Haecker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nowy Dziennik (Cracow) . .	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Dr. Ozja Thon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kattowitzer Zeitung	German minority organ.	Dr. Pant (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Katowitz)		
Polonia	Christian Democratic; organ of industrial interests.	W. Korfanty (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Katowitz)		
Oberschlesischer Kurier . .	Catholic; German minority.	Teofil Kroczek (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Królewska Huta)		
Chwila	Zionist; in Polish.	Deputy Rozmaryn (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lwów)		
Dilo	Organ of Ukrainians.	M. Mudryi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lwów)		
Dziennik Ludowy	Organ of Socialist Party.	A. W. Hausner (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lwów)		
Kurjer Lwowski	National Party.	Prof. W. Tarnawski (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lwów)		
Słowo Polskie (Lwów) . . .	Pro-Government.	Dr. Mejbbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiek Nowy (Lwów)	Democratic.	B. Laskownicki (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Łódzki	Clerical; pro-Government.	M. Stypulkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Łódź)		
Neue Lodzer Zeitung (Łódź)	German; pro-Government.	M. Milker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republika (Łódź)	Industrial; pro-Government.	Oltarzewski-Nusbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Poznański	Pro-Pilsudski; represents land-owners' group; conservative.	J. Wieniewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Poznań)		
Kurjer Poznański	National Party.	Senator Seyda (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Poznań)		
Dziennik Wileński (Vilno) .	National Party.	J. Obst (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Wileński (Vilno) . .	Democratic, pro-Government.	K. Okulicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Słowo	Monarchistic; pro-Pilsudski; represents landowners' group; conservative.	Stan. Mackiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Vilno)		
Gospodarz Polski	Peasants interests; pro-Government.	Dep. Gwizdz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Ö 7 dni (weekly)	General; illustrated.	H. Butkiewicz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Piast	Peasants' Union.	J. Brodacki (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cracow) (weekly)		
Polska Gospodarcza (weekly)	Official; industry and trade.	Cz. Peché (<i>Ed.</i>)
Świat (weekly)	General and political.	S. Krzywoszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tygodnik Ilustrowany . . .	General and political.	Wacław Gebetner (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Wyzwolenie (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	M. Babski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zielony Sztandar	Peasants' Union.	Maciej Rataj (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Zorza (weekly)	National Party.	M. Żaluska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Droga (monthly)	Political and general; pro-Government.	Dep. W. Horzyca (<i>Ed.</i>)
Przegląd Gospodarczy . . .	Economic and financial.	Edward Rose (<i>Ed.</i>)
(fortnightly)		
Przegląd Polityczny	Political and foreign affairs.	Prof. M. Handelsmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Sprawy Obce	Political and foreign affairs.	M. Sokolnicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
(quarterly)		

NEWS AGENCIES

P. A. T.	Official.	R. Starzyński (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
A. T. E.	Semi-official.	F. Orzechowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. W. U.	Independent; economic news.	M. Obarski (<i>Dir.</i>)
Iskra	Semi-official.	A. Szczepanik (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Col. M. Szczyński (<i>Dir.</i>)

PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon

Area: 35,490 square miles

Population: 6,196,020 (1930 census)

President

GENERAL ANTONIO O. DE FRAGOSO CARMONA

Elected, as unopposed candidate, March 25, 1928; four-year term

Cabinet

Military-civilian directorate

(Non-partisan; appointed July 9, 1926, after military overthrow of elected government, to govern without the participation of Parliament, which was closed indefinitely. Reorganized January 21, 1930)

Premier

GENERAL DOMINGOS AUGUSTO ALVES DA COSTA OLIVEIRA

PARLIAMENT

As constituted prior to dissolution

Election of November 7, 1925

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado) *		LOWER CHAMBER (Camara dos Deputados)	
<i>Speaker:</i> GEN. A. X. CORREIA BARRETO (Moderate Democratic)		<i>Speaker:</i> ALFREDO RODRIGUES GAS- PAR (Moderate Democratic)	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Moderate Democratic	39	Moderate Democratic	85
Nationalist	11	Nationalist	25
Independent	9	Independent	15
Monarchist	5	Liberal Unionist	13
Left Democratic	4	Left Democratic	7
Catholic	2	Monarchist	6
Agrarian	1	Catholic	4
	—	Agrarian	4
Total	71	Socialist	2
		Autonomist	2
		Total	163

* Renewed by halves every three years by elections in administrative districts.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As they were under the last parliamentary régime

MODERATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Liberal; opposed Roman Catholic clericalism and religious orders, and religious teaching in public and private schools. Advocated separation of Church and State, radical taxation, a state tobacco monopoly, and a moderate republican political platform.

Leaders: Antonio Maria da Silva (deposed Premier), Dr. Dominguos Pereira (formerly Premier), Victorino Guimarães (formerly Minister of Finance and Premier), Herculano Galhardo.

NATIONALIST PARTY: A conservative republican party; favored close relations of Church and State, freedom of belief, press, and speech, and opposed government interference in industry and trade.

Leaders: Dr. Julio Dantas, Ginestal Machado.

LIBERAL UNIONIST PARTY: A conservative republican party, having a program similar to that of the Nationalist Party, from which it seceded.

Leader: Francisco P. da Cunha Leal.

LEFT DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A radical-liberal party, similar in program to the Moderate Democratic Party, from which it seceded. Advocated separation of Church and State, progressive direct taxation, distribution of state-owned land to peasants, democracy in industrial management, and full rights for labor union organization.

Leader: Jose Domingues dos Santos (formerly Premier).

MONARCHIST PARTY: Conservative; opposed republican régime.

Leader: João d' Azevedo Coutinho.

CATHOLIC PARTY: Represented Roman Catholic interests, with a program based on the formula of "a free church within a free state."

Leader: Dr. Antonio Lino Netto.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Had a moderate constitutional socialist program; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leader: Dr. Ramada Curto.

AUTONOMIST PARTY: Advocated autonomy for the Azores Islands.

Leader: Dr. Amorim Ferreira.

REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST ALLIANCE PARTY: Formed recently by members of the various republican parties; republican, parliamentary and opposed to the dictatorship. The program is similar to that of the Moderate Democratic Party.

Leaders: General Norton de Matos, Dr. Ramada Curto, Dr. Belo de Marais and Azevedo e Silva.

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Organized recently to support the dictatorship. Said to be tolerant and to admit anyone to membership regardless of his political or religious beliefs.

Leader: Dr. Homen de Sampaio e Melo.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Lisboa	Independent republican, conservative.	Renascença Grafica (<i>Prop.</i>) Joaquim Manso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Manhã	Republican; semi-official organ of dictatorship.	Companhia Nacional Editora (<i>Prop.</i>)
*Diario de Noticias	Independent conservative; long-established paper, with foreign news service.	Board of Administrators (<i>Edr.</i>) Empresa Nacional de Publicidade (<i>Prop.</i>) Eduardo Schwalbach (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario do Governo . . .	Official government organ.	
Jornal do Commercio e das Colonias	Independent, conservative; organ of commerce and industry; long-established and influential paper.	Alberto Bessa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novidades	Organ of Catholic Party.	Emprezad as Novidades (<i>Prop.</i>) Thomaz Gamboa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republica	Republican; independent.	Ribeiro Carvalho (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Seculo	Independent; republican conservative tendency; foreign news service.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Pereira da Rosa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz	Independent conservative; Catholic, monarchistic.	Empresa de Voz (<i>Prop.</i>) José Fernando de Souza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commercio do Porto (Oporto)	Organ of commerce and industry.	Bento Carqueja (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Noticias (Oporto)	Independent.	Annibal de Moraes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primeiro de Janeiro (Oporto)	Democratic republican conservative.	Jorge d'Abreu and Marques Guedes (<i>Eds.</i>)

RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest
Area: 122,282 square miles
Population: 18,025,237 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING CAROL II

Proclaimed King June 8, 1930

Cabinet

National Union (Non-party Government)

Appointed April 18, 1931

Premier

PROFESSOR NICHOLAS IORGA (National Party)

PARLIAMENT

Election of June 1, 1931 (for four years)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senatul)

Speaker: MIHAIL SADOVEANU (Independent)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Union	129
National Liberal	39
National Peasant	8
Hungarian Group	4
Liberals (George Bratianu).	1
Independents	16
Total (elected)	197*

* Besides elected Members there are Senators by right. This number varies. It includes a clerical group — 18 Orthodox Prelates, 4 Greek Catholics, 1 Lutheran, 1 Reformed Church, and 1 Grand Rabbi, making an approximate total of 250 Senators.

LOWER CHAMBER (Camera Deputatilor)

Speaker: DIMITRIE POMPEIU (Independent)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Union	211
National Liberal	80
National Peasant	30
Liberal (George Bratianu)	12
Hungarian	11
People's (Marshal Averescu)	10
National Christian Defense League	9
Peasants (Dr. Lupu)	7
Socialists	7
Stere and Anti-Usury League	6
Jewish	5
Total	388

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL UNION: A non-partisan League formed by the present Prime Minister, Prof. Nicholas Iorga, around the nucleus of his own small party, the National Party. It appealed to the electorate on a platform of efficiency and economy and in opposition to the party system and existing political party ties. At the last elections the National Union formed an electoral cartel with the National Liberal Party under I. G. Duca, the members of the German Party and some other minor groups, and obtained a parliamentary majority.

The National Liberal Party, however, joined the opposition almost immediately after Parliament met. The fundamental idea of Mr. Iorga's government is said to be the attempt to replace government by politicians by government by "experts".

Although Professor Iorga is the Premier and Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Constantin Argetoianu, Minister of the Interior and of Finance, who resigned from the Liberal Party some few months prior to the appointment of the present Ministry, is considered to be the real head of the present Government. He is the main director of the economic and financial program of the Government. He promised that the country would have, under his administration, a balanced budget and that he would enforce strict economy. He further promised aid to agriculture by an increase in production through the proposed Agricultural Credit Bank and consequent improvement in general economic conditions.

Further planks in the platform of the Government were: important reforms and changes of the existing administrative law in order to effect economies by greater centralization; a series of measures for the simplification of assessments and taxes; the organization and development of national defense; certain changes in the administration of public instruction; the unification of laws regarding judicial procedure throughout the country; the completion of commercial conventions, the coördination and improvement of all means of transportation and action to aid farmers by converting their debts into long-term, government guaranteed obligations. It was promised that ties with allied countries would be maintained and the existing treaties respected. A close collaboration with Geneva concerning international economic and social forces was advocated.

Leaders: Professor Nicholas Iorga (Prime Minister and Minister of Public Instruction), Constantin Argetoianu (Minister of the Interior and of Finance), N. Vasilescu-Karpen (Minister of Industry and Commerce), General C. Stefanescu-Amza (Minister of War), C. Hamangiu (Minister of Justice), G. Ionescu-Sisesti (Minister of Agriculture and Domains), V. Valcovici (Minister of Public Works and Communications), and Prince D. Ghika (Minister of Foreign Affairs).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: A conservative, nationalist party, accustomed to political supremacy since the war, under the leadership of the late Ion Bratianu (formerly Premier, a son of Ion C. Bratianu, for many years Premier); centralistic in tendency, and controlling (at least in the old Kingdom) most of the banks and larger industrial enterprises, the directors of which control the economic life of the country and are all prominent in party politics; opposed to foreign domination of Rumanian financial and commercial enterprises and to concessions of oil lands to foreign-owned companies. Immediately before and during the war, this party was pro-Ally, opposing the "neutralist" policy of Premier Marghiloman. George Bratianu (Deputy, son of the late Vintila Bratianu) led a small group that seceded from the Party in June, 1930, owing to the Party's opposition to the return and enthronement of Prince Carol as King; a few weeks later Vintila Bratianu and his lieutenants announced that they would recognize the present sovereign. Since this party came under the leadership of I. G. Duca, after the death of Vintila Bratianu, statements have been issued that it is not opposed to foreign capital if it collaborates on equal terms with Rumanian capital.

The Party's attitude *vis-à-vis* the present government as outlined by M. Duca following the elections of June, 1931, was: The aims of the Liberal Party have

now been achieved. The Party's collaboration for electoral purposes was a result of the King's appeal for national unity. In Parliament it will defend the existing constitutional régime and the party system. Its attitude therein will be an objective one.

Leaders: Ion G. Duca (formerly Minister of Interior), C. Angelesco (formerly Minister of Instruction), T. Constantinescu (formerly Minister of Industry and Commerce), N. N. Saveanu (formerly Speaker of Lower Chamber), C. Argetoianu (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Domains; a leader in the National Party before its fusion with the Peasant Party).

NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY: The result of fusion in October, 1926, of the former National and Peasant Parties; came into power by appointment of the Regency after the collapse of the Bratianu National Liberal régime, following widespread demonstrations of popular discontent. The National Party was a product of the combination of the pre-war Rumanian Party in Transylvania, under Julius Maniu and Al Vaida-Voevod; of the former Democratic Party of Take Jonescu; of dissidents from the People's Party of Gen. Averescu; and of the National Peasants' Party of the old Kingdom, led by Ion Mihalache. Originally it was a sectional party, but it gradually acquired adherents throughout the country. It seemed to be weakened by the defection of Dr. N. Lupu, a former leader of the Peasant Party, but at the 1927 elections the influence of Dr. Lupu was proved to have been overestimated. In *foreign policy*, it stands for the execution of the peace treaties and for the alliances with the neighboring states represented in the "Little Entente," and favors the League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates liberalism and constitutionalism, a strong army, administrative and financial reforms, decentralism, free elections and reforms in the franchise, a more liberal economic policy, aid to peasant farmers, protection of labor by legislation in accordance with the International Labor Statute, development of natural resources (especially oil), and more friendly relations with foreign capital. In 1930 Julius Maniu resigned the leadership of the party and retired from public life. A successor has not yet been decided on.

Leaders: G. G. Mironescu (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Condeescu (formerly Minister of War), Ion Mihalache (Vice-President of Party, formerly of Peasant Party), Prof. V. Madgearu (formerly Minister of Agriculture, Secretary-General of Party, economist, formerly of Peasant Party), Mihai Popovici (formerly Minister of Finance, formerly of National Transylvanian Party), St. C. Pop (formerly of National Party, formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Voicu Nitescu (formerly Minister of Justice), Emil Hatzegan (formerly Minister of Labor), Ion Raducanu (formerly Minister of Communications), N. Costachescu (formerly Minister of Education), Traian Bratu (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber).

HUNGARIAN GROUP: Composed of a reactionary faction representing interests of former landholders led by Count George Bethlen, brother of the Hungarian Premier, and a democratic faction led by Iosif Sandor.

MINOR PARTIES: Include the National Party of Premier Iorga, now in power, which separated from the National Peasant Party in October, 1926, because of opposition to the principles of fusion; the People's Party, led by General Al. Averescu; the Peasant Party of Dr. N. Lupu, formerly of the National Peasant Party; and the Liberal Party (George Bratianu group) which seceded from the National Liberal Party in January, 1930.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Adeverul (evening)	Independent, popular, and sensational; supports National Peasant Party; evening edition of <i>Dimineatsa</i> .	C. Graur (<i>Dir.</i>) Emil Socor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus	Semi-official; daily in Rumanian, once weekly in French; financial and economic.	G. Gafenco (<i>Dir.</i>) N. Horia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aurora	Organ of Peasant Party of Dr. Lupu.	N. Lipu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Curentul	Independent; pro-government.	P. Seicaru (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Cuvantul	Independent.	N. Ionescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dimineatsa	Independent, popular, and sensational; best-informed morning paper; advocates governmental reform.	C. Graur (<i>Prop.</i>) Emil Socor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Epoca	Organ of the "Vlad Tepes" League.	G. Filipescu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Independence Roumaine	National Liberal; in French.	Dr. A. Berkovici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indreptarea	Organ of People's Party.	Gen. Averescu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Lupta	Independent; supports National Peasant Party; advocates governmental reforms.	E. Fagure (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miscarerer	Organ of Liberal group of George Bratianu.	
Neamul Romanesc	National Party.	N. Iorga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Socialismul	Organ of the Socialists.	Dr. Lotar Rădăceanu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tageblatt	Represents views of Germans and German minorities in Transylvania; in German.	
Universul	National Liberal; ultra-nationalistic; anti-Semitic.	Stelian Popescu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Viitorul	National Liberal.	Al. Mavrodî (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Transilvaniei (Brasov)	National Liberal Party; one of oldest papers in Rumania.	V. Nitescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keleti Ujsag (Cluj)	Hungarian Party; in Hungarian.	Dr. Weiss Sandor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patria (Cluj)	National Peasant Party; a leading provincial paper.	Dr. E. Hatiegan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Kelet (Cluj)	Organ of Zionists.	Dr. M. Ernő (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (weekly)	Economic; in French.	G. Gafenco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bursa	Financial and economic.	S. Hussar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Curierul Israelit (weekly)	Organ of Union of Rumanian Jews.	M. Schweig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Bursei (weekly)	Financial.	
Lupta Economica (weekly)	Economic.	
Moniteur Du Pétrole Roumain	Petroleum interests.	L. Sanielevici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Analele Bancilor (monthly)	Economic and financial.	P. M. Sîtescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economiste Roumain	Economic.	Organ of Economic Institute
Peninsula Balcanica (monthly)	Political and economic.	
Roumanie Nouvelle (monthly)	Political, economic; in French.	J. Th. Floresco (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agentia Danubiana	Official; telegraph agency.	E. Titeanu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Rador	Official; telegraph agency.	A. Hurtig (<i>Dir.</i>)

RUSSIA

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Transcaucasian, Turkoman, Tadjikistan, and Uzbek Republics)

Capital: Moscow

Area: 8,187,253 square miles (land area)

Population: 161,006,200 (1931 estimate)

Presidents of Union Central Executive Committee

MIKHAIL I. KALININ (Russia), G. I. PETROVSKY (Ukraine), A. G. CHERVIAKOV (White Russia), G. MUSSABEKOV (Transcaucasia), N. AITAKOV (Turkoman Republic), F. KHODJAYEV (Uzbek Republic), M. NUSRATELLA (Tadjikistan)

Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)

Communist (Elected by Union Central Executive Committee)
(Has legislative as well as executive powers)

President of Council of People's Commissars

VIACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH MOLOTOV (Communist)

Re-elected March 18, 1931

(Final authority is nominally vested in the All-Union Congress of Soviets, which meets biennially and elects the Union Central Executive Committee as the supreme executive and legislative power. The Sixth Congress, March, 1931, was composed of 1,570 regular delegates and 833 with advisory votes, about three-quarters of the delegates being members of the Communist Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Union Central Executive Committee)

(About 70 percent members of the Communist Party; meets three times a year with seven presidents — one for each constituent republic; elects a Praesidium of 27 members and 23 alternates as an executive and directive body to act during the intervals between meetings)

COUNCIL OF THE UNION

(Elected by All-Union Congress of Soviets in biennial meeting, from representatives of Constituent Republics.)

Total 472

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES

(Elected by Soviets of Constituent and Autonomous Republics; subject to ratification by All-Union Congress.)

Total 138

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The only authorized and organized party, controlled by a Central Committee now consisting of 69 members and 67 alternates, which chooses an executive body known as the Political Bureau, of ten members, who largely determine party policy. Over half of the members of the Central Committee hold high positions in the Soviet Government, including eight of the fourteen seats in the Council of Commissars, and eight are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d (Communist) Internationale. Joseph Stalin, the General Secretary, is the man recognized as the most influential individual guiding and controlling Communist policy, which now advocates rapid industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, is a member of the Political Bureau of the Party and until recently was also member of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale. The relationship existing between the Government, the Party, and the 3d Internationale may be judged from the posts held by some of the Russian party leaders:

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. S. R.

Stalin — Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of Praesidium of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member of the Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Molotov — President of Council of Commissars of U. S. S. R.; President, Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; formerly Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kaganovich — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Kalinin — Senior President, Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Kirov — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of the Communist Party to the VI Congress of the 3d Internationale.

Kossior — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of the Communist Party to the VI Congress of the 3d Internationale.

Kuibyshev — Chairman of State Planning Commission (Gosplan); Vice-President of Council of Commissars of the U. S. S. R.; Vice-President of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

Ordjonikidze — President of the Supreme Council of National Economy; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R., and President of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party.

Rudzutak* — People's Commissar for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection; President of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party; Vice-

*The Constitution of the Communist Party provides that no one may be a member of both the Central Control Commission and the Central Committee of the Communist Party but exceptions are sometimes made. No successor to Rudzutak in the Politburo has been announced.

President of Council of Commissars of U. S. S. R.; Vice-President, Council of Labor and Defense; member of Praesidium of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Voroshilov — Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

OTHER LEADERS

Andreyev — Commissar for Transport; Vice-Chairman Council of People's Commissars; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; Vice-Chairman of Council of Labor and Defense.

Chicherin — Formerly Commissar for Foreign Affairs and member of Central Committee of Party.

Grinko — Commissar for Finance of the U. S. S. R.; Vice-Chairman of State Planning Commission (Gosplan); member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Kalmanovich — Chairman of Board of Directors of State Bank of U. S. S. R.; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense; formerly Assistant Commissar for Agriculture of U. S. S. R.

Litvinov — People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Lobov — Formerly Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the Union and Assistant Commissar for Supplies; member of Central Committee of Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Menzhinsky — President of O. G. P. U., or political police; member of Central Committee of Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Mikoyan — Commissar for Supplies; Alternate Member of Political Bureau; Delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Petrovsky — President of Central Executive Committee of Ukrainian Soviet Republic; Alternate Member of Political Bureau; Delegate of Communist Party to V Congress of 3d Internationale.

Rozengoltz — Commissar for Foreign Trade; formerly Assistant Commissar for Foreign and Internal Trade; member of Central Control Commission of Communist Party.

Rykov — Commissar for Posts and Telegraphs; member of Central Committee of Party.

Schwartz — President of Union of Miners, member of Central Council of Trade Unions and of Central Committee of Party.

Skrypnik — Member of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale and of Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Praesidium of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

Smirnov — Formerly Secretary of Central Committee of Party; Vice-President of Council of People's Commissars of Russian Soviet Republic; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; delegate to VI Congress of the 3d Internationale.

Sulimov — President of Council of People's Commissars of the Russian

Soviet Republic; member Central Committee of the Communist Party; member Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Tsikhon — Commissar for Labor of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Yakovlev — People's Commissar for Agriculture of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Yenukidze — Secretary of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Within the Russian Communist Party an important opposition group, critical of the policies of the ruling group in the Central Committee dominated by Stalin, developed about five years ago. It included such former official chieftains as Trotsky (formerly Commissar for Army and Member of Political Bureau of Party), Zinoviev (formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale), Kamenev, Piatakov, Radek, and Rakovsky (formerly Ambassador to France). Between November, 1927, and January, 1928, by decisions of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and of the Party Congress, respectively, most of the leaders of the opposition (including Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Radek, Rakovsky, and others) were expelled from the Party and banished; but all except Trotsky and Rakovsky have since received amnesty. During 1929 and 1930 the development of a "Right Opposition" headed by Bukharin, Rykov, and Tomsy led finally to the expulsion of all three from the Political Bureau. This served greatly to strengthen Stalin's position. All three, however, retained membership in the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction, in which the Revolutionary War Council and the State Political Administration (G.P.U.) are also represented.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Emes	Organ of Council of Nationalities of Union Central Executive Committee published in Yiddish.	M. I. Litvakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn	Official organ of State Planning Commission and People's Commissariat for Finance.	R. E. Waisberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Golos Tekstily	Organ of the Textile Workers' Trade Union.	D. I. Reznikov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gudok	Organ of Railway Workers' Union.	A. L. Spivakovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
• Izvestia	Official organ of Central Executive Committees of the U. S. S. R. and R. S. F. S. R.	I. M. Gronsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
• Komsomolskaya Pravda	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	A. Troitsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kooperativnaya Zhizn	Organ of Central Coöperative Council.	Bronsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnaya Zvezda	Organ of Supreme Military Council.	M. M. Landa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Voin	Red Army Paper.	K. I. Podsofsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krestianskaya Gazeta	Peasant Collective; published by Central Committee of Party. Replaces "Bednota."	S. B. Aritsky (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Moscow News (five-day weekly)	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union.	Victor Vacsov and Anna Louise Strong (<i>Eds.</i>)
Moskauer Rundschau (weekly)	Published for Germans in the Soviet Union.	Dr. Otto Pohl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nasha Gazeta	Organ of Trade Union of Employees of Commercial Establishments and Soviet Institutions.	B. G. Levy (<i>Ed.</i>)
* Pravda	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of Communist Party.	M. A. Savelev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochaya Gazeta	Organ of Central Committee of Party.	V. G. Filov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochaya Moskva	Organ of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party and the Moscow Council of Trade Unions.	L. Kovalev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sozialisticheskoe Zemledelie .	Organ of People's Commissariat of Agriculture.	I. D. Vermenichev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trud	Organ of Trade Unions.	
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	S. Volodin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Za Industrializatsia	Organ of Supreme Economic Council.	V. S. Bogushevsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kommunist (Astrakhan)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	
Vlast Truda (Irkutsk)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Kommunist (Kharkov)	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine.	(Editorial Board)
Kievskiy Preletariy (Kiev)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Krasnaya Gazeta (Leningrad) (morning and evening)	Organ of Provincial Executive Committee.	R. P. Bauze (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Baltiyskiy Flot (Leningrad)	Organ of Political Department of Baltic Fleet.	
Leningradskaya Pravda (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad Communist Party.	D. P. Belitsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Smiena (Leningrad)	Organ of Communist Youth League.	M. Zhiv (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochiy (Minsk)	Organ of Central Executive Committee of White Russia.	
Nizhnigorodskaya Kommuna (Nizhni-Novgorod)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	B. Volov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovetskaya Sibir (Novo-Nikolayevsk)	Organ of Executive Committee of Siberian Region.	(Editorial Board)
Izvestia (Odessa)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Smychka (Orenburg)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	
Zvyezda (Perm)	Organ of Regional Committee of Communist Party.	
Molot (Rostov-on-the-Don)	Organ of North Caucasian and Don Committee of Communist Party.	
Izvestia (Saratov)	Organ of Saratov Prov. Executive Committee of Communist Party.	
Zarya Vostoka (Tiflis)	Organ of Transcaucasian Regional Committee of Communist Party, and of Central Executive Committee of Transcaucasia.	(Editorial Board)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Pravda Vostoka (Tashkent)	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.	S. Pismenov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochi (Uralsk)	Ural Regional Executive Committee.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnoye Znamia (Vladivostok)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Krestyanskaya Gazeta (weekly)	Peasant paper; organ of Central Committee of Communist Party.	S. Uritsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Derevenski Communist (twice-monthly)	Peasant Communist; published by party.	
Economic Review of the Soviet Union (New York) (semi-monthly)	Economic and financial.	Amtorg Trading Corporation (<i>Pub.</i>)
Krasnaya Nov (monthly) . . .	Political and literary; published by State Printing Office.	(Editorial Board)
Soviet Union Review (Washington, D. C.)	Semi-official information on international relations, trade, and social policy.	Soviet Union Information Bureau (<i>Pub.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Tass	Official news agency.	J. G. Doletsky (<i>Dir.</i>)
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PAPERS PUBLISHED OUTSIDE OF RUSSIA BY POLITICAL REFUGEES

Novoe Vremya (Belgrade)	Monarchist; reactionary tendency.	M. A. Suvorin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sotsialistichiski Vestnik . . . (Berlin)	Menshevik.	L. Morta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dni (Paris)	Social Revolutionary.	Alexander Kerensky (<i>Ed.</i>) (Formerly Premier of Provisional Government) Vladimir Zenzinov (<i>Assoc. Ed.</i>)
Poslednia Novosti (Paris)	Constitutional Democratic ("Cadet"); republican.	Prof. Paul N. Miliukov (<i>Ed.</i>) (Formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Provisional Government)
Russie Opprimée (Paris)	Social Revolutionary; in French.	Kerensky, Zenzinov, O. Minor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Vozrozhdenie (Paris)	Constitutional Monarchist; conservative.	Yuri F. Semenov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evrasia (Paris) (weekly)	Political and literary; devoted to Europasian movement.	M. Bisnovaty (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revolutsionnaya Rossia . . . (Prague)	Social Revolutionary.	S. Postnikov (<i>Ed.</i>) Victor Chernov (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)

EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador
Area: 13,176 square miles
Population: 1,437,611 (1930 census)

Provisional President

GENERAL MAXIMILIANO H. MARTINEZ

Appointed December 4, 1931, by Military Directorate following revolution on December 2, 1931, which overthrew the constitutional régime of President Arturo Araujo

Cabinet

Appointed December 5, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

Election of January, 1931 (for one year)

President: DR. J. MAX OLANO

Number of Members 42
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the Republic)

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador there are no definite political parties organized on the lines of those in the United States and Europe. They are rather political groups of men without fixed or distinct programs.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Día (evening)	Alfredo Parada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Salvador	Mayorga Rivas Bros. (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Diario Latino (evening)	Miguel Pinto (<i>Prop.</i>)
Epoca (evening)	Enrique Mayorga Rivas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Espectador (evening)	Manuel Andino (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patria (evening)	A. Guerra Trigueros (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Prensa (evening)	José Dutriz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Tiempo (evening) (Catholic organ)	A. Dobon T. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Ahuachapán (evening)	Victor M. Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ahuachapán)	
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel)	C. Augusto Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nación (evening) (San Miguel)	Reubén Membreño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario de Santa Ana (evening)	Isabel de Rivera (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	Pablo Rivera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana)	R. Díaz Galiano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario del Pueblo (evening)	Nicolas Cabezas D. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	José Valdez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening)	Fernando Garzona S. (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
(Sonsonate)	
Excelsior (weekly)	J. Emilio Marino (<i>Ed.</i>)
Defensa Nacional (weekly)	B. Arrieta Gallegos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario de Chaparrastique (weekly)	Basilio Plantier (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista Judicial (quarterly)	Dr. Cayetano Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)

SIAM

Capital: Bangkok

Area: 200,148 square miles

Population: 11,506,000 (1930 estimate)

Ruler

KING PRAJADHIPOK

Ascended the throne November 26, 1925

Crowned February 25, 1926

The government of Siam is an absolute monarchy. The King is the supreme power of the land. He appoints the Ministers of State and all high dignitaries, who hold office at his pleasure. There is no party government or parliament. In practice, the King consults the Supreme Council and the Cabinet

Cabinet

The Cabinet consists of the heads of the various departments of state, but its meetings are also attended by members of the Supreme Council. Questions of general policy and legislation are considered by the Cabinet

Premier

The King is his own Prime Minister

THE SUPREME COUNCIL

The Supreme Council is an advisory body created by the present King at the beginning of his reign, and consists of six princes. Confidential matters and those which affect the King personally, or the Royal Family, are considered by the Council.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

In September, 1927, the old Privy Council Act of 1874 was repealed and a new Privy Council created. The purpose of the Privy Council is to give the King the benefit of the opinion and advice of citizens of ability and experience on matters of state.

All Privy Councillors are appointed by His Majesty to hold office till the end of his reign, and for a period of six months thereafter.

The advisory duties of the Privy Council are exercised through a special committee of forty members appointed by the King. This committee discusses and advises on all matters which His Majesty submits to it for consideration. Any five members of the committee may, through the President of the committee, call His Majesty's attention to any matter affecting the welfare of the country, and request royal permission for the matter to be discussed by the committee.

Each member of the committee has one vote, and all questions are decided by a majority vote.

The committee, or any sub-committee appointed by it, has the power to summons heads of government departments or other persons to appear before it.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bangkok Daily Mail (in English)	Siam Free Press Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) St. Clair McKelway (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bangkok Daily Mail (Siamese Edition) . .	Mom Luang Cha-arn Issarasakai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bangkok Times (in English)	W. H. Mundie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Charoen Krung	Cha-Ame Antasen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Government Gazette	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Lak Muang	Thanuan Chaluprayom (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nangsue Bimb Dai	Chamun Deb Darunadorn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Num Siam	Mom Chao Bongs Ruja (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siam Observer (in English)	Thomas Fox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sri Krung	Phya Upakara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Mai	Kulab Saipradit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Kashem (monthly)	Luang Visit Supravet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Record (economic quarterly)	Phra Pramonda Panna (<i>Ed.</i>)

In the absence of party government, the newspapers in Siam have no political affiliations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)

Cape Town (seat of legislature)

Area: 472,347 square miles

Population: 8,128,778 (1931 estimate), of which 1,825,526 are Europeans (1931 census)

Governor-General

THE EARL OF CLARENDON

Assumed office January, 1931

Cabinet

Nationalist (Two former Labor members still in Cabinet but coalition with Labor Party no longer operative)

Reorganized June 18, 1929

Premier

GEN. J. B. M. HERTZOG (Nationalist)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of September 6, 1929 (for ten years)

President: C. A. VAN NIEKERK (Nationalist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nationalist	23
South African	15
Labor	2
Total	40

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Assembly)

Election of June 12, 1929 (for five years)

Speaker: J. H. H. DE WAAL (Nationalist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nationalist	77
South African	61
Labor (Creswellites — 5, Na-	
tional Council — 3)	8
Independent	1
Vacancy	1

Total 148

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST PARTY: Supports a nationalist policy in the sense that it emphasizes the sovereign independence of the Union as acknowledged by the Declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926, and declares its determination to maintain that independence in accordance with its motto of "South Africa first." In *domestic policy*, favors a native (*i.e.*, black races) program based on political, industrial, and social segregation, a forward industrial program with effective protection for home industry, an energetic program of agricultural and irrigation development, strict enforcement of the bilingual provisions of the Act of Union, adequate national defense, further restriction of Asiatic rights and an active policy of Asiatic repatriation; in 1930 introduced, and with South African Party support, passed a bill for the enfranchisement of white women. Takes a strong stand for economic independence of the Union; favors maintenance of gold standard.

Leaders: Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog (Prime Minister and leader of Party), E. G. Jansen (formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly, Minister of Native

Affairs), Nicolaas Christiaan Havenga (Minister of Finance, from Orange Free State), Dr. Daniel Francois Malan (Minister of Interior, leader of Cape Province section of Party), Pieter Gert Wessel Grobler (Minister of Lands, leader of Transvaal section of Party), General Jan Christoffel Greyling Kemp (Minister of Agriculture), Charl Wynand Malan (Minister of Railways and Harbors), A. P. J. Fourie (Minister of Mines and Industries), O. Pirow (Minister of Justice).

SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY: Includes the vast majority of English-speaking South Africans, coöperating with moderate Dutch-speaking elements. Favors maintenance of Dominion status, but emphasizes coöperation within the Empire and maintenance of imperial ties. In *domestic policy*, favors the settlement of the land by assisted European immigration, exclusion of Asiatics but recognition of existing rights, the development of agriculture and of manufacturing industries, a system of taxation which will have due regard for the development of the natural resources of the country, and the maintenance for South Africa, as a part of the British Empire, of an adequate system of national and imperial defense. The Party is divided on the question of native policy, the northern section inclining to the Hertzog policy of segregation, while the Cape section favors the Rhodes idea of "equal rights for all civilized persons" irrespective of color. The Party maintains that the Union's economic interests are bound up with those of Great Britain; it is opposed to maintenance of the gold standard.

Leaders: Gen. J. C. Smuts (formerly Prime Minister), Col. D. Reitz, Patrick Duncan, Joel Krige, Jan H. Hofmeyr, Senator Clarkson, G. Heaton Nicholls, C. P. Robinson.

LABOR PARTY: The pact with the Nationalist Party, made in 1924 for purpose of defeating General Smuts, and continued for election of 1929, has now been discontinued. The two Labor members of the Cabinet were asked by the Party to resign. They refused, and were declared to be no longer members of the Labor Party. The Party is at present much disrupted. It is strongly opposed to Gen. Smuts and mining interests. Aims at maintenance of a color bar in industry, protection of the welfare of workers, state assistance to industry either by bounty or protective tariff, establishment of a State Bank, the discouragement of immigrant native labor, protection of Western standards against inroads by Asiatics and liberal financial provision for the encouragement of Asiatic repatriation, maintenance and improvement of wage standards, establishment of old age pensions and state insurance against invalidism and unemployment.

Leaders: J. D. F. Briggs and Thomas Boyde (Senators), H. B. Christie and W. B. Madeley (leaders of National Council faction of Party), and George Brown.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	South African Party; only evening paper in the Cape Peninsula.	George A. Green (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cape Times (Cape Town)	South African Party; conservative in imperial politics, progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	B. K. Long (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of Nationalist Party; large circulation; influential. In Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
De Volkstem (Pretoria)	South African Party. In Afrikaans.	C. S. Coetzee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ons Vaderland (Pretoria) (bi-weekly)	Nationalist Party. In Afrikaans.	Dr. G. S. Preller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pretoria News (Pretoria) (evening)	South African Party.	J. A. Gray (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	Independent; South African Party tendencies; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	T. W. McKenzie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Nationalist Party.	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Advertiser (Durban) (evening)	South African Party; evening home journal.	H. Wodson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Mercury (Durban)	Independent; South African Party tendencies; conservative in imperial politics; widely influential in commercial and industrial questions; extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjoining provinces.	Kingston Russell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Dispatch (East London)	South African Party; wide circulation.	B. H. Dodd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	Independent; South African Party tendencies; only morning daily in the Transvaal.	L. Rose MacLeod (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	South African Party; evening home paper.	C. D. Don (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	Independent; progressive; oldest paper in Natal.	Barnett Potter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)	South African Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects; wide circulation.	Sir Edgar H. Walton (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Reuters Agency Limited . .	International.	James S. Dunn (<i>South African Manager</i>)
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SPAIN

Capital: Madrid

Area: 190,050 square miles

Population: 22,760,854 (1929 estimate)

President

NICETO ALCALÁ ZAMORA

Elected by Cortes as first Constitutional President of Spain on December 10, 1931. King Alfonso yielded the throne on April 14, 1931

Cabinet

Coalition (Socialist, Republican Movement, Catalan Left, Galician Federation, and Radical Socialist Parties)

Appointed December 16, 1931

Premier

MANUEL AZAÑA

PARLIAMENT

(Cortes)

Elected June 28, 1931, as a Constituent Assembly

President: DON JULIAN BESTEIRO (Socialist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Socialist	117
Republican Alliance (Radical — 93, Republican Movement — 27, Federal — 17)	137
Radical Socialist	59
Catalonian Left	32
Agrarian	26
Progressive Republican	17
Galician Federation	16
Basque-Navarre	14
Service of the Republic	14
Independents	10
Not Classified	28
Total	470

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The monarchy was overthrown in April, 1931, and a Republic established. A Constituent Cortes, composed of one chamber, was elected by popular vote on June 28, 1931, and drafted a Constitution to replace that of 1876. The new Constitution was adopted on December 9, 1931.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Constitutes the most powerful single political group as well as the most disciplined and most highly organized party in Spain. Its

policies include approval of labor agitation as a means to attain socialization of production and other ends, but stops short of violence.

Leaders: Largó Caballero (Minister of Labor), Fernando de los Rios (Minister of Public Instruction), Indalecio Prieto (Minister of Public Works), Julian Besteiro (President of Cortes), Remigio Cabello, and Jimenez Asuá.

THE REPUBLICAN ALLIANCE: A coalition of three groups.

Radical Party: Favors the attainment of reforms and the consolidation of the Republic through the orderly processes of law. Its leaders are Don Alejandro Lerroux, Rafael Guerra del Rio and Rafael Salazar Alonso.

Republican Movement: Stands for the redistribution of lands, for the trial of officials of the Dictatorship, and for other radical reforms. Its leaders are Don Manuel Azaña (Premier and Minister of War), Jose Giral (Minister of the Navy), Sanchez Albornoz, Pedro Rico and Luis Bello.

Federal Party: The least important of the three groups, holds, like the Republican Movement, radical views. Its leaders are Eduardo Barriobero, Francisco Pi y Suñer and Manuel D. Ayuso.

RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: A compact political group which usually supports the extreme Republican parties.

Leaders: Marcelino Domingo (Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce), Alvaro de Albornoz (Minister of Justice), Balza Medina, Perez Madrigal and Leopoldo Alas.

CATALONIAN LEFT PARTY: Its chief aim is the approval by the Constituent Cortes of the Catalan Statute. It also favors economic, social and political reform of a radical nature.

Leaders: Francisco Macia, Jaime Carner (Minister of Finance), Francisco Cambo, Juan Ventosa and Luis Companys.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Strongly Catholic and for political purposes is allied to the Basque-Navarre coalition. It is intensely conservative in character, maintains the idea of monarchy, and defends not only agrarian but church interests.

Leaders: Gil Robles, Royo Villanova and Abilio Calderon.

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Conservative by nature.

Leaders: Miguel Maura, Juan Castrillo, Alcalá Zamora and Carlos Blanco.

GALICIAN FEDERATION: A coalition of different Galician political groups which have agreed to act in concert for the primary purpose of forcing the passage of the Statute granting to Galicia a measure of autonomy.

Leader: Casares y Quiroga (Minister of the Interior).

BASQUE-NAVARRA PARTY: A coalition of three groups pledged to support before the Constituent Cortes the Statute drawn up by the Basque provinces and Navarre which proposes for this region a degree of autonomy. It is strongly Catholic, and maintains the idea of monarchy.

Leaders: Srs. Beunza, Ezquiola and Phildain.

SERVICE OF THE REPUBLIC GROUP: Composed of deputies who have declined to affiliate themselves with any party. Members include: Luis de Zulueta (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Sanchez Guerra, Burgos-Mazo, José Ortega y Gasset, Gregorio Marañon and Perez de Ayala.

ACCIÓN NACIONAL (The National Movement): A small, conservative group having as its main political platform the good of the nation without regard to party. It is generally supposed to be pro-Catholic.

Leader: Angel Herrera Oria.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	Independent conservative; large circulation; influential.	Ignacio de Luca de Tena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ahora	Moderate Republican	Luiz Montiel Balanzat (<i>Prop.</i>)
Crisol	Independent Republican.	Manuel Chaves Nogales (<i>Ed.</i>)
Debate	Clerical and conservative; one of the leading papers.	Nicolas Urgoiti (<i>Prop.</i>)
Epoca	Conservative, aristocratic.	Felix Corenzo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo de Madrid . . .	Evening edition of <i>El Liberal</i> ; Republican.	Angel Herrera Oria (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial	Conservative.	Marqués de Valdeiglesias (<i>Prop.</i>)
Informaciones (evening) .	Republican; well informed, good news service from provinces.	Alfredo Escobar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberal	Independent republican; radical; sensational tendency.	Bros. Busquets (<i>Props.</i>)
Nacion	Conservative.	Manuel Fontdevila (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siglo Futuro	Extreme Catholic.	José Mercader (<i>Ed.</i>)
Socialista	Socialist party organ.	Juan March (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sol	Moderate Republican; large circulation.	Juan Pujol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tierra	Revolutionary Sindicalism.	Joaquin Aznar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz	Evening edition of <i>El Sol</i> ; Moderate Republican.	Manuel Delgado Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Noticias (Barcelona) . . .	Moderate conservative.	Manuel Senante (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Publicitat (Barcelona) . .	Catalonian interests.	Antonio Ramos Oliveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguardia (Barcelona) . .	Moderate conservative.	Serafin Romeu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Veu Catalunya (Barcelona)	Catalonian interests.	Manuel Aznar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta del Norte (Bilbao).	Conservative; clerical.	Salvador Canovas Cervantes (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista de Economía y Hacienda (weekly) . . .	Economic review; non-partisan.	Serafin Romeu (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Enrique Fajardo (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Agencia Fabra (Madrid and Barcelona)	Official agency for provincial and foreign news.	Marcelino Esteban Collantes and Luis Amat de Ibarrola (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
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SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm
Area: 173,154 square miles
Population: 6,141,571 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING GUSTAF V

Ascended throne December 8, 1907

Cabinet

People's Party

Appointed June 7, 1930

Premier

CARL G. EKMAN (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER *
(Första Kammaren)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Andra Kammaren)

Election of September, 1928 (for four years)

Speaker: AXEL F. VENNERSTEN (Conservative)

Speaker: J. BERNHARD ERIKSSON (Social Democratic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	55
Conservative	50
People's	22
Agrarian	18
Liberal	4
Communist	1

Total 150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	90
Conservative	73
People's	28
Agrarian	27
Communist	8
Liberal	4

Total 230

* One-eighth elected annually by county and city councils.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The party differences may be summarized as follows. The fight about the League of Nations and the eight-hour day is ended and both of them are accepted, with varying enthusiasm, by all parties except the Communists, who still oppose the League of Nations. The republic question is not actually discussed, though certain parties are republican in principle. All left parties advocate free trade and are very strong supporters of the already existing democratic control of foreign policy, which the Social Democrats especially strive to increase.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate, constitutional socialist labor party, adhering to the 2d Internationale. In *foreign policy*, favors increased power for the League of Nations, development of international law as the best means of maintaining peace, popular control of foreign policy, and

gradual disarmament. In *domestic policy*, republican in principle; advocates democracy in management of industry; disestablishment of state church; social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance, especially unemployment insurance.

Leaders: Per Albin Hansson (President of Party, succeeding the late Hjalmar Branting, who was three times Premier), R. J. Sandler (formerly Premier), Gustav Möller (formerly Minister of Interior, Secretary of Party).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, favors the development of international law to prevent war, and adequate military defense, to be reduced only as mutual agreements and international law become effective for the settlement of disputes. In *domestic policy*, favors the preservation of existing relations between State and Church and maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions, and a higher agricultural tariff.

Leaders: Arvid Lindman (formerly Premier, and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ernst Trygger (formerly Premier, and Minister for Foreign Affairs).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents generally small tradesmen, craftsmen, and farmers. In *foreign policy*, favors further development of the League of Nations, recourse to international arbitration in disputes, and reduction of military forces to the strength essential for defense. In *domestic policy*, advocates land law reforms and aid to farmers in acquiring land, prohibition, free trade, control of trusts, social reform and welfare measures, economic freedom as against socialism, and equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: Carl G. Ekman (Premier), Felix Hamrin (Minister of Finance).

AGRARIAN PARTY: Conservative in tendency, working for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. Favors tariff protection for agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, distribution of crown and church lands, farm credit facilities, increase of local self-government, extension of control of farmers in state administration, protection of land ownership, and economy in national defense and administration.

Leaders: O. Olsson, P. Nilsson.

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Communists have split up into two groups, one affiliated with the 3d Internationale and not represented in Parliament, the other regarded as independent. Both accept the program of the 3d Internationale.

Leaders: Hugo Sillén (3d Internationale group), K. Kilbom (Independent group).

LIBERAL PARTY: A faction of the old Liberal Party remaining after a division and the formation of the People's Party. In *foreign policy*, advocates increased authority for the League of Nations, general reduction of armaments in agreement with other powers, and development of international law. In *domestic policy*, favors freedom of industry and commerce, social reforms including industrial insurance and sickness benefits, agrarian reforms for a more equitable distribution of land, free trade; opposes socialism and advocates temperance rather than prohibition.

Leaders: Eliel Löfgren (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), E. E. Lyberg (formerly Minister of Finance), Conrad Carleson (formerly Minister of Finance).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftonbladet.	Conservative.	T. O. Telander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbetaren	Syndicalist.	Albert Jensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheter	Liberal.	Sten F. Dehlgren (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Dagligt Allehanda . .	Conservative.	L. Kihlberg (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Social-Demokraten . . .	Social Democratic.	Leon Ljunglund (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stockholms-Tidningen- Stockholms Dagblad . .	Liberal.	Arthur Engberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Dagbladet . . .	Conservative.	Ewald Stomberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Morgonbladet . .	People's Party.	Erik B. Rinman (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning	Liberal, with conservative tendencies.	Helmer Key (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Morgonpost . .	Conservative.	N. P. Ollén (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs-Posten	Liberal.	Torgny Segerstedt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ny Tid	Conservative.	Hakon Wigert-Lundström (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Göteborgs-Posten	Liberal.	Harry Hjörne (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Ny Tid	Social Democratic.	Emil Rosén (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Arbetet	Social Democratic.	A. Vougé (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Skånska Dagbladet	Agrarian.	B. N. Berlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten	Conservative.	Pierre Backman (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Svensk Tidskrift	Conservative.	Ivar Andersson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Upsala)		
Affärsvärlden (weekly) . .	Trade journal.	Emil Fitger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svensk Finanstidning (weekly)	Financial.	Oscar Lindskog (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankvärlden (monthly) . .	Financial.	V. von Zeipel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Swedish Export (monthly) .	Trade journal in English.	Erik Nylander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiden (monthly)	Social Democratic.	A. Vanner and E. Wigforss (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå .	Semi-official news agency, owned and operated on co- operative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with Associated Press and other foreign news agencies.	G. Reuterswärd (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrå	Independent.	Nils Horney (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Internationella Pressbyrå	Independent.	Börje Brilioth (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne
Area: 15,940 square miles
Population: 4,077,099 (1930 census)

President

GIUSEPPE MOTTA (Catholic Conservative)

Elected by Parliament December 17, 1931; assumed office
January 1, 1932, for one-year term

Federal Council

Elective (Radical Democratic — 4; Catholic Conservative — 2;
and Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class Parties — 1).
Composed of seven men, of whom the President of the Con-
federation is one; chosen by the Parliament, December 17,
1931, for term January 1, 1932–December 31, 1935

Chancellor

DR. ROBERT KAESLIN

Elected by Parliament December 17, 1931, for term January 1,
1932–December 31, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea Federale)

COUNCIL OF STATES

(Conseil des Etats; Ständerat; Consiglio degli
Stati)

*Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2
for each canton*

President: JAKOB SIGRIST (Catholic
Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical Democratic	19
Catholic Conservative	18
Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class	3
Social Democratic	2
Liberal Democratic	1
Social Political	1
Total	44

NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Conseil national; Nationalrat; Consiglio
Nazionale)

*Election of October 25, 1931 (for legislative period
ending December, 1935)*

President: ROMAN ABT (Farmers,
Workers, and Middle Class)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical Democratic	52
Social Democratic	49
Catholic Conservative	44
Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class	30
Liberal Democratic	6
Communist	3
Social Political	2
Minor groups	1

Total 187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A progressive, middle-class party, dominant in the Parliament; brought about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense, reform legislation including social insurance measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; restriction of foreign residents.

Leaders: Dr. Henri Haeblerlin (formerly President, Member of Federal Council), Dr. Edmund Schulthess (Vice-President, of the Confederation), Marcel Pilet (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Albert Meyer (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Robert Kaeslin (Chancellor), Dr. G. Keller (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. R. Schöpfer (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Brenno Bertoni, Dr. Emil Isler (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Oskar Wettstein (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. B. H. Bolli (formerly President of Council of States), Henri Vallotton, Hermann Schüpbach (President of Party), Dr. Sträuli (Member of National Council), Paul Charmillot (Member of Council of States), Dr. Ernst Wetter, Bixio Bossi, Carlo Maggini, Dr. L. F. Meyer, Dr. C. Sulzer-Schmidt (Members of National Council), Andreas Laely (Vice-President of Council of States).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A constitutional socialist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates direct taxation, free trade, and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation.

Leaders: Achille Gropierre (Member of National Council), Ernest-Paul Graber (formerly President of National Council, Secretary of Party), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council, member of Council of States), Robert Grimm, Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber, Konrad Ilg, Léon Nicole, Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council), E. Reinhard (President of Party).

CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY: A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom, especially for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social insurance measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Jean-Marie Musy (Member of Federal Council, formerly President), Dr. Giuseppe Motta (President of the Confederation), Jakob Sigrist (President of Council of States), Anton Messmer (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Heinrich Walther (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Ruggero Dollfus, Hans von Matt, Dr. Ernest Perrier (President of Party, Vice-President of National Council), Dr. A. von Streng (Member of National Council), Raymond Evéquoz (Member of Council of States, formerly President of National Council).

FARMERS, WORKERS, AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY: Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws protecting agricultural interests and industry, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Rudolf Minger (Member of Federal Council), Prof. Laur (Secretary of Party, not a member of the Parliament), Dr. C. Moser (Member of Council

of States), Dr. R. Abt (President of National Council), Dr. R. Koenig, Johann Jenny, Dr. Rudolph Gelpke, M. Siegenthaler, Dr. Hans Tschumi (Members of National Council).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but representing Protestant interests; federalist, and opposed to strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct taxation; left wing tends to coöperation with radicals.

Leaders: Maurice Bujard, Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri, Ch. Gorgerat, Jean de Muralt (Members of National Council), Pierre de Meuron (Member of Council of States).

SOCIAL POLITICAL PARTY: Formed by split from Radical Democratic Party on issues involving a more advanced program of social legislation tending to socialism and state direction of economic activities; centralist.

Leaders: Edwin Hauser (Member of Council of States), R. Tschudy (Member of National Council).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berner Tagblatt	Conservative Democratic.	Dr. H. Wechlin (<i>Dir.</i>)
Berner Tagwacht	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bund	Radical Democratic.	Ernst Schuerch (<i>Dir.</i>)
Neue Berner Zeitung	Farmers' Party.	Fr. Pochon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pays Vaudois	Liberal-conservative.	M. Feldmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aargauer Tagblatt	Radical Democratic.	L. Goumaz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarau)		Dr. Lauchenauer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Basler Arbeiterzeitung	Social Democratic.	Fr. Schneider (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Basler Nachrichten	Liberal Democratic.	Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Nationalzeitung	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Ed. Graeter (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Vorwaerts	Communist.	Robert Krebs (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Dovere	Liberal Democratic.	Carlo Maggini (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bellinzona)		
Popolo e Libertà	Catholic Conservative.	Don Alberti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Buendner Tagblatt	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Habermacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chur)		
Freie Raetier	Radical Democratic.	Andreas Laely (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chur)		
Thurgauer Zeitung	Radical Democratic.	Hans Schmid (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Frauenfeld)		
Liberté	Catholic Conservative.	Ed. Armand Spicher (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fribourg)		
Freiburger Nachrichten . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Jos. Pauchard (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fribourg)		
Courrier de Genève	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé Compagnon (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		
Journal de Genève	Liberal Democratic; one of the best-informed and most influential Swiss papers.	Edouard Chapuisat (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		Jean Martin (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Suisse	Independent.	Wm. Martin (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		Eugène Fabre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Travail	Social Democratic.	Léon Nicole (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		
Tribune de Genève	Independent.	Ed. Junod (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Droit du Peuple (Lausanne)	Social Democratic.	L. Nicole (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Independent; radical tend- encies.	J. Rubattel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Liberal Democratic.	Georges Rigassi (<i>Ed.</i>) M. Muret (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
La Revue (Lausanne)	Radical Democratic.	Pierre Rochat (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tribune de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Independent; radical tend- encies.	R. Monet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Ackermann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaterland (Lucerne)	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Aufdermauer (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Corriere del Ticino (Lugano)	Independent.	Vittore Frigerio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta Ticinese (Lugano)	Radical Democratic.	Plinio Bolla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale de Popolo	Catholic Conservative.	Don Leber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel . . (Neuchâtel)	Independent.	H. Wolfrath (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ostschweiz (St. Gall)	Catholic Conservative.	Al. Horat (<i>Ed.</i>)
St. Galler Tagblatt (St. Gall)	Radical Democratic.	E. Flükiger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Intelligenzblatt. (Schaffhausen)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Uhlmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaempfer (Zurich)	Official organ of Communist Party.	K. Meyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zuercher Nachrichten . . (Zurich)	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. Buomberger-Longoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zuercher Zeitung . . . (Zurich)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Rietmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksrecht (Zurich)	Social Democratic.	Ernst Nobs and Friedrich Heeb (<i>Eds.</i>)
Zuercher Post (Zurich)	Democratic.	Dr. A. Haas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politische Rundschau (Willisau, Ct. Lucerne) (monthly)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Steinmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rote Revue (monthly) (Zurich)	Social Democratic.	E. Nobs (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Swiss Telegraphic Agency . .	Independent.	Supported by all newspapers Dr. R. Lüdi (<i>Dir.</i>)
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TURKEY

Capital: Ankara (Angora)

Area: 294,416 square miles

Population: 13,648,270 (1927 census)

President

GAZI MUSTAPHA KEMAL (People's Party)

Re-elected May 4, 1931, for four-year term

Cabinet

People's Party

Appointed September 27, 1930

Reorganized in December, 1930

Reappointed May 5, 1931

Premier

GEN. ISMET PASHA (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT (Grand National Assembly)

(Turkia Buyuk Millet Medjlissi)

Election of April 24, 1931 (four-year term)

President: GENERAL KIAZIM PASHA (People's Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
People's Party	304
Independents	13
Total	<hr/> 317

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Prior to August, 1930, the only political party existing in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it favors the settlement of international disputes by negotiation or arbitration, but advocates a strong army to insure Turkish sovereignty and independence. In *domestic policy* it works for the adoption of modern ideas and the westernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality of all in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. It recognizes the republic as the proper present and future government for Turkey, and gives solely to Mustapha Kemal as President General of the Party the right to speak in its name.

Leaders: Gazi Mustapha Kemal (President of the Republic), Gen. Ismet Pasha (Premier), Gen. Kiazim Pasha (President of the Grand National Assembly), Saffet Bey (Secretary General of Party).

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: Organized in August, 1930, but dissolved shortly thereafter and its membership disbanded. The deputies who formerly represented it now form a self-styled independent group although when opportunity arises they are likely to form a nucleus around Ali Fethi Bey. In *foreign*

policy it advocated still closer relations with the Western powers, and Turkey's entry into the League of Nations. In *domestic policy* it favored a more liberal and less pronouncedly nationalistic administration, and a readjustment of state expenditures to cope with the distressed economic situation of the country. Following a defeat of his resolution of censure of the government by a huge majority, Ali Fethi Bey, the leader of the party, declared the party dissolved. This leaves the opposition elements disorganized and without leadership.

Leader: Fethi Bey (Organizer of the Party, formerly Minister in Paris).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Constantinople (Istanbul).

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
* Aksham	People's Party. Also publishes a French edition.	Nejmeddin Sadik Bey (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cumhuriyet.	People's Party. Also publishes a French edition.	Yunus Nadi Bey (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Milliyet	People's Party.	Mahmud Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resmi Gazete	Official, Government daily.	Prime Minister's Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Son-Posta	Independent.	Zekeriya Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stamboul	French interests.	Pierre Le Goff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turkische Post	German interests.	Van Ritgen & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vakit	People's Party.	Mehmed Assim Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hakimiyeti Milliye (Angora)	People's Party.	Mahmut Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hayat (weekly)	Literary, economic, and political.	Mehmet Emin Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ayin Tarihi (monthly)	General news.	Press Bureau (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Constantinople (monthly)	Economic.	Constantinople Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Levant Trade Review. (monthly)	Economic. In English.	American Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Muhit (monthly)	General.	Ahmet Cevat Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resimli Ay (monthly)	General.	Zekeriya Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Commerciale Française (monthly)	Economic. In French.	French Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Anatolian News Agency	Semi-official.	Muvaffak Bey (<i>Dir.</i>)
Turkish Press Association	Independent, but recognized by the government.	Hakki Tarik Bey (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington

Area: Continental United States 3,026,789 square miles; including outlying possessions 3,738,395 square miles

Population: Continental United States 122,775,046; including outlying possessions 137,008,435 (1930 census)

President

HERBERT HOOVER (Republican)

Elected November 6, 1928, for four-year term

Assumed office March 4, 1929

Cabinet

Republican

PARLIAMENT

(Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

Election of November 4, 1930 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years).

President: CHARLES CURTIS (Republican)

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Representatives)

Election of November 4, 1930 (for two years).

Speaker: JOHN N. GARNER (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Republican	49
Democratic	46
Farmer-Labor	1
Total	96

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	219
Republican	214
Farmer-Labor	1
Vacancies	1
Total	435

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Whig and the Tory parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule; while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follow, will reveal few important differences. There are progressive and conservative Democrats, progressive and conservative Republicans. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization,

which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs. At present, two seats, one in the Senate and one in the House, are occupied by Farmer-Laborites, representing a rift in the Republican Party.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms, even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office.

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. In *foreign policy*, has opposed cancellation of Allied debts to the United States; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war, though some of its members have opposed the treaty; has pronounced in favor of efforts to conclude arbitration treaties with all countries; endorsed the resolution of the Sixth Pan-American Conference calling for a conference at Washington on conciliation and arbitration; demands respect for and protection of the persons and property of American citizens in foreign countries; favors the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle; declares against conquest or exploitation in Nicaragua or other Central American states; advocates non-interference in the internal affairs of China while protecting the lives of Americans resident there; opposes membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocates coöperation in its humanitarian and technical work; pledges itself to aid in the perfection of the principles of international law. In *domestic policy*, endorses a protective tariff; advocated the creation of a Federal Farm Board to promote a farm owned and controlled marketing system with government financial assistance during the period of transition, and sponsors adequate tariff protection for agricultural products; favors freedom in wage contracts, and collective bargaining on the part of labor; believes in the practical application of the conservation principle by the wide development of natural resources, but would prevent their control by monopolies; advocates vigorous enforcement of the 18th (prohibition) Amendment to the Constitution; pledges itself to round out and maintain the Navy to the full ratio provided by the Washington and London Conferences; approves the drafting of material resources as well as men in the case of future war; advocates the protection of the mining industry and the removal of restrictions which may hamper its development; pledges federal financial aid in highway

construction; favors the sale of government-owned ships to private owners; endorses continued development of inland and intra-coastal waterways; advocates full and adequate relief for disabled veterans; favors state regulation of public utilities; pledges itself to publish an account of all contributions and expenditures with names of contributors to campaign expenses; advocates immigration restriction; favored an investigation of the administration of Indian affairs; proposes the enactment of a federal anti-lynching law.

Leaders: Herbert Hoover (President of the Republic), Senator Simeon D. Fess (Chairman of the National Republican Committee), Charles Curtis (Vice-President of the Republic, President of the Senate), James E. Watson (Party Leader in the Senate), Bertrand H. Snell (Party Leader in the House). Former office holders or party candidates who retain influence include: Calvin Coolidge (formerly President of the Republic), Elihu Root (formerly Secretary of State). There is a National Committee of 104 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Traditionally the low-tariff party; strong in the Southern states. In *foreign policy*, advocates outlawry of war; freedom from entangling alliances with other nations; protection of American lives and rights; non-interference with internal political affairs of any foreign nation; international arbitration and conciliation; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense; abolition of the practice of the President of entering into and carrying out agreements with a foreign government for protection of such government against revolution or foreign attack, or for the supervision of its internal affairs, when such agreements have not been advised and consented to by the Senate; recognition that the Monroe Doctrine is a cardinal principle promulgated for the protection of the United States and its Latin-American neighbors. Originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but has now dropped this issue. In *domestic policy*, advocates the preservation of the rights and powers of the states; reorganization of the government departments on a business basis; a resumption of the sinking fund inaugurated by the last Democratic Administration, and a strict limitation of taxation within the requirements of this fund; a tariff based on maintenance of legitimate business but safeguarding the public against monopoly created by special tariff favors; restoration of the Wilson conception of a fact-finding tariff commission, quasi-judicial, and free from executive influence; duties that will permit effective competition, insure against monopoly, and at the same time produce a fair revenue for the support of the government; a schedule that will increase the purchasing power of wages and income by reduction of monopolistic and extortionate rates, and equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens of the tariff among all classes of citizens; favors the immediate enactment of legislation for the benefit of the farmers to insure equality of treatment between agriculture and other industries through credit aids by loans to coöperatives; approved creation of a Federal Farm Board to assist in marketing of farm products; favors reduction through government agencies of the spread between what the farmer and stock raiser get and what the consumer pays; consideration of agriculture in the formulation of government financial and tax measures, and distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketing units of the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance, thus avoiding government subsidy; favors the principle of collective bargaining for labor; opposes granting of injunctions in labor disputes except upon proof of threatened irreparable injury, and after notice and hearing; favors legislation providing that products of convict labor

shipped from one state to another shall be subject to the laws of the latter state; advocates adoption of a scientific plan whereby during periods of unemployment appropriations shall be made for public works, and lessening, so far as possible, construction work when labor is generally and satisfactorily employed in private enterprise, and study of modern industry for a constructive solution to absorb and utilize the surplus labor released by the increasing use of machinery; favors legislation to prevent defeated members of Congress from participating in its session by fixing the date for convening the Congress immediately after the biennial congressional election; pledges itself to an honest effort to enforce the 18th (prohibition) Amendment to the Federal Constitution; supports an efficient, dependable American merchant marine; opposes discontinuance of any lines now operating; favors gradual transfer of ships to local private American companies; condemns the improper and excessive use of money in elections and agrees to maintain a permanent and open record of all expenditures both in primary campaigns and in elections; advocates a balance of state and federal control of water power, improvements in navigation, and flood control; favors constructive legislation in aid of the coal industry, mining, reclamation, drainage, and reforestation; approves equal opportunity for competition among common carriers; supports laws limiting immigration but condemns those provisions in the laws which separate husbands from wives and parents from infant children; promises strict enforcement of anti-trust laws, and enactment of other laws, if necessary, for control of monopolies; advocates immediate independence for the Philippines, and granting to Porto Rico a territorial form of government; favors employment of American citizens in the operation of the Panama Canal; supports continued care for American veterans; favors increase of wages of federal employees, and granting them liberal accident compensation; opposes exploitation in industry of women and children.

Leaders: Alfred E. Smith (Presidential candidate in 1928, formerly Governor of New York), John J. Raskob (Chairman of National Committee), Jouett Shouse (Chairman of Executive Committee of National Committee), Joseph T. Robinson (Party Leader in the Senate, Vice-Presidential candidate in 1928), John N. Garner (Speaker of the House), H. T. Rainey (Party Leader in the House). Former office holders or party candidates who retain influence include: John W. Davis (Presidential candidate in 1924), James M. Cox (Presidential candidate in 1920), Franklin D. Roosevelt (Vice-Presidential candidate in 1920, Governor of New York). There is a National Committee of 108 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

PRESS

(m. morning; e. evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation *</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALABAMA			
Age-Herald	40,097	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Birmingham)			J. E. Chappell (<i>Ed.</i>)
News (e.)	79,004	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Birmingham)			C. N. Feidelson (<i>Ed.</i>)
CALIFORNIA			
Times (Los Angeles) . .	171,240	Independent Republican.	R. W. Trueblood (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle	96,838	Independent.	George T. Cameron
(San Francisco)			(<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Examiner	186,289	Independent.	Hearst newspaper
(San Francisco)			(See Note p. 194)
			James R. Nourse (<i>Ed.</i>)

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher*, "International Year Book," 1932.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
COLORADO			
Post (<i>e.</i>) (Denver)	161,451	Independent.	F. G. Bonfils (<i>Pub.</i>) W. C. Shepherd (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Rocky Mountain News . (Denver)	39,836	Independent.	E. T. Leech (<i>Ed.</i>)
CONNECTICUT			
Courant (Hartford) . .	39,795	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	H. H. Conland (<i>Pub.</i>) Maurice S. Sherman (<i>Ed.</i>)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Post (Washington) . . .	68,078	Independent.	Edward B. McLean (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Washington) .	109,000	Independent.	Theo. W. Noyes (<i>Ed.</i>)
United States Daily . . (Washington)	48,324	Non-partisan; record of government and state activity.	David Lawrence (<i>Pres.</i>)
FLORIDA			
Florida Times Union . . (Jacksonville)	49,458	Democratic.	W. M. Ball (<i>Ed.</i>)
GEORGIA			
Constitution (Atlanta) .	88,207	Democratic.	Clark Howell (<i>Ed.</i>)
ILLINOIS			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Chicago) . . .	412,939	Independent.	William Franklin Knox Charles H. Dennis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Chicago) . . .	813,708	Independent Republican.	Robert R. McCormick (<i>Ed.</i>)
INDIANA			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Indianapolis)	132,687	Independent Republican.	Warren C. Fairbanks (<i>Pub.</i>) Louis Howland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Indianapolis) . . .	112,478	Independent.	John C. Shaffer (<i>Pub. and</i> <i>Ed.</i>)
IOWA			
Register (Des Moines) . .	126,899	Republican.	Gardner Cowles (<i>Pub.</i>) Harvey Ingham (<i>Ed.</i>)
KANSAS			
Capital (Topeka)	44,553	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper (<i>Pub.</i>) Harold C. Chase (<i>Ed.</i>)
KENTUCKY			
Courier-Journal	98,215	Democratic.	Robert W. Bingham (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
LOUISIANA			
Times-Picayune	100,711	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson (<i>Ed.</i>)
MAINE			
News (Bangor)	30,516	Republican.	J. Norman Towle (<i>Ed.</i>)
MARYLAND			
Sun (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Balti- more)	148,026 (<i>m.</i>) 143,638 (<i>e.</i>)	Independent.	Paul Patterson (<i>Pub.</i>) John W. Owens (<i>Ed. morning</i>) Hamilton Owens (<i>Ed. evening</i>)
MASSACHUSETTS			
Christian Science Monitor (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	130,364	Independent; organ of Christian Science Soci- ety, but has wide gen- eral circulation.	Willis J. Abbot, Roland R. Harrison, Charles E. Heitman, and Frank L. Perrin (<i>Ed. Bd.</i>)
Post (Boston)	376,990	Independent Democratic.	Richard Grozier (<i>Ed. and</i> <i>Pub.</i>)
Transcript (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	35,080	Independent Republican.	George S. Mandell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republican (Springfield)	20,061	Independent.	Richard Hooker (<i>Pub.</i>) Waldo L. Cook (<i>Ed.</i>)
MICHIGAN			
Free Press (Detroit) . . .	205,614	Independent.	E. D. Stair (<i>Pub.</i>) Carlton S. Shier (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
News (e.) (Detroit) . . .	295,439	Independent.	William E. Scripps (<i>Pres.</i>) George E. Miller (<i>Ed.</i>)
MINNESOTA			
Journal (e.) (Minneapolis) . . .	121,125	Independent Republican.	Carl W. Jones (<i>Pub.</i>)
Pioneer Press . . . (St. Paul)	77,241	Independent Republican.	Leo E. Owens (<i>Pub.</i>)
MISSOURI			
Star (e.) (Kansas City) . . .	291,908	Independent.	H. J. Haskell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe Democrat. . . (St. Louis)	261,876	Independent.	E. Lansing Ray (<i>Pres.</i>) C. S. Yost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Post Dispatch (e.) . . . (St. Louis)	227,893	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEBRASKA			
Bee-News (m. and e.) . . . (Omaha)	41,740 (m) 47,539 (e)	Republican.	Fred S. Hunter (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
World-Herald (Omaha) . . .	120,411	Independent Democratic.	Gilbert M. Hitchcock (<i>Pub.</i>) H. E. Newbranch (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW JERSEY			
News (e.) (Newark) . . .	154,786	Independent.	Edward W. Scudder (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW YORK			
American (New York City)	321,732	Organ of W. R. Hearst.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 194) Edmond D. Coblentz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Post (e.) . . . (New York City)	100,840	Republican; oldest daily paper in New York.	Cyrus H. K. Curtis (<i>Pub.</i>)
Herald Tribune . . . (New York City)	325,432	Republican.	Julian S. Mason (<i>Ed.</i>) Ogden Reid (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Commerce . . . (New York City)	21,230	Commercial.	Alexander R. Sharton (<i>Pub.</i>)
Sun (e.) (New York City)	291,560	Independent Republican.	H. Parker Willis (<i>Ed.</i>) William T. Dewart (<i>Pub.</i>) Frank M. O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>)
World-Telegram (e.) . . . (New York City)	413,178	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 194) Lee Wood (<i>Exec. Ed.</i>)
Times (New York City)	460,794	Independent Democratic.	Adolph S. Ochs (<i>Pub.</i>)
Wall Street Journal . . . (m. and e.) (New York City)	39,649 (me)	Financial.	Rollo Ogden (<i>Ed.</i>) F. A. Kormsmeier (<i>Ed.</i>)
NORTH CAROLINA			
News & Observer . . . (Raleigh)	39,287	Democratic.	Josephus Daniels (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
OHIO			
Enquirer (Cincinnati) . . .	97,571	Independent.	W. F. Wiley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Plain Dealer (Cleveland)	207,256	Independent Democratic.	George M. Rogers (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Paul Bellamy (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Press (e.) (Cleveland)	211,838	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 194) Louis B. Seltzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
OKLAHOMA			
Tribune (e.) (Tulsa)	63,464	Independent.	Richard Lloyd Jones (<i>Pub.</i>) Victor F. Barnett (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
World (Tulsa)	73,289	Independent Republican.	Eugene Lorton (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
OREGON			
Oregonian (Portland) . . .	104,473	Independent Republican.	R. G. Callvert (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
PENNSYLVANIA			
Bulletin (e.) (Philadelphia)	552,281	Independent Republican.	Fred Fuller Shedd (<i>Ed.</i>)

UNITED STATES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Public Ledger (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Philadelphia) . . .	112,762 (<i>m</i>) 196,281 (<i>e</i>)	Independent.	Cyrus H. K. Curtis (<i>Prop.</i>) C. M. Morrison (<i>Ed.</i>) Samuel S. Schwab (<i>Mg. Ed. morning</i>) Harry B. Nason, Jr. (<i>Mg. Ed. evening</i>) Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) Harold D. Jacobs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>) (Pittsburgh)	179,260	Independent.	Sevellon Brown (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
<i>RHODE ISLAND</i>			
Journal (Providence) . .	45,053	Independent.	George Morris (<i>Pres.</i>)
<i>TENNESSEE</i>			
Commercial Appeal (<i>m.</i> <i>and e.</i>) (Memphis) . .	115,189 (<i>m</i>) 85,661 (<i>e</i>)	Democratic.	George B. Dealey (<i>Pub.</i>) James Q. Dealey (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>TEXAS</i>			
News (Dallas)	92,658	Independent Democratic.	E. H. Holden (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>UTAH</i>			
Tribune (Salt Lake City)	49,015	Republican.	John Stewart Bryan (<i>Pub.</i>) Douglas S. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>VIRGINIA</i>			
News Leader (<i>e.</i>) (Rich- mond)	67,780	Independent Democratic.	Hearst newspaper (See Note below) C. B. Blethen (<i>Pub.</i>) W. D. Chandler (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
<i>WASHINGTON*</i>			
Post Intelligencer . . . (Seattle)	95,305	Republican.	Harry J. Grant (<i>Pub.</i>) L. W. Nieman (<i>Ed.</i>) E. J. Costello (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Times (<i>e.</i>) (Seattle) . .	96,292	Independent.	
<i>WISCONSIN</i>			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	156,040	Independent.	
Leader (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	46,188	Socialist.	

NOTE.—One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hearst newspapers. . . .	Independent; composed of 26 papers in 13 cities.	William R. Hearst (<i>Prop.</i>)
Scripps-Howard newspapers .	Independent; composed of 25 papers in 25 cities.	Robert W. Scripps (<i>Controlling Shareholder</i>) Roy W. Howard (<i>Chairman of Board</i>) G. B. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the New York *Times*, the New York *Herald Tribune*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which is affiliated with the New York *Evening Post*.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press	Association of newspaper publishers; independent; affiliated with Reuters-Havas-Wolff group.	Frank B. Noyes (<i>Pres.</i>) Kent Cooper (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	News agency serving clients in the United States and 39 other countries; politically independent.	Karl A. Bickel (<i>Pres.</i>)

International News Service . . .	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	J. V. Connolly (<i>Pres.</i>)
Universal News Service . . .	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	James T. Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)

OUTLYING TERRITORY

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Empire (Juneau, Alaska)	Independent	John W. Troy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle (Ketchikan, Alaska)	Independent	Edward G. Morissey (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Tribune Herald (Hilo, T. H.) (evening and Sunday)	Independent Republican.	R. K. Crist (<i>Acting Ed.</i>)
Advertiser (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican.	L. A. Thurston (<i>Pub.</i>) Raymond Coll (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Hawaii Hochi (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent. In Japanese and English.	F. Makino (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nippu Jiji (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent. In Japanese and English.	Yasutaro Soga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star-Bulletin (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent Republican.	W. R. Farrington (<i>Pub.</i>) Riley H. Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Manila, P. I.)	Republican.	Carson Taylor (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy C. Bennett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Philippines Herald (Manila, P. I.)	Nacionalista; in English	Vicente Madrigal (<i>Pub.</i>)
Tribune (Manila, P. I.)	Nacionalista; in English	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
Vanguardia (Manila, P. I.)	Favors Philippine independence. In Spanish.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippine Magazine (Manila, P. I.) (monthly)	Independent; in English.	Philippine Education Co. (<i>Pub.</i>) A. V. H. Hartendorp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Democracia (San Juan, Porto Rico)	Alliancist; at present advocates largest possible measure of self-government, leaving open the determination of the final political status of Porto Rico. In Spanish.	José Dávila Ricci (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo (San Juan, Porto Rico)	Independent. In Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiempo (San Juan, Porto Rico)	Coalitionist; advocates Porto Rican statchood. In English and Spanish.	Pedro J. Barboasa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico Ilustrado (San Juan, Porto Rico) (weekly)	Literary and political comment. In Spanish.	Romualdo Real (<i>Ed.</i>)
Porto Rico Progress (San Juan, Porto Rico) (weekly)	Independent. In English.	Howard Hull (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Panama (Panama City, Panama)	Independent. In Spanish.	A. Villegás Arango (<i>Ed.</i>)

WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review (q.) (Evanston, Ill.)	Economic.	Davis R. Dewey (<i>Ed.</i>)
American Journal of International Law (q.) (Washington, D. C.)	Political and legal.	George G. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
American Political Science Review (q.) (Madison, Wis.)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia, Pa.) (bi-monthly)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Barron's Weekly Boston, Mass.	Financial.	Hugh Bancroft (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Commerce Reports (<i>w.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; survey of foreign trade.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Commercial and Financial Chronicle (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Compilation of events and utterances in financial field laying considerable stress on international implications.	Jacob Seibert (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Current History (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political and historical.	New York Times Co. (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Foreign Affairs (<i>q.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, economic, financial; leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Geographical Review (<i>q.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Geographical.	G. M. Wrigley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Literary Digest (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Current events; digest of the news and editorial comment of the press.	William S. Woods (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; radical tendency.	Oswald Garrison Villard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation's Business (Washington, D. C.) (monthly)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
New Republic (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; liberal.	Bruce Bliven (<i>Pres.</i>)
Outlook and Independent (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events.	Francis Rufus Bellamy (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Political Science Quarterly (New York, N. Y.)	Political.	Parker T. Moon (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (<i>q.</i>) (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	F. W. Taussig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Review of Economic Statistics (<i>q.</i>) (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic and statistical.	W. L. Crum (<i>Dir.</i>)
Review of Reviews (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events.	Albert Shaw (<i>Ed.</i>)
Survey of Current Business (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; statistical exhibit of current economic developments in the U. S.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)

URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo

Area: 72,153 square miles

Population: 1,808,286 (1928 estimate)

President

DR. GABRIEL TERRA (Batllista Colorado)

Assumed office March 1, 1931, for four-year term

The executive functions are divided between the President and a National Administrative Council consisting of nine members: at present six are of the Colorado party, and three are of the Blanco — three retiring every two years — all elected by direct popular vote. The present members are: Juan P. Fabini (President), Tomas Berreta, Juan Sorin, Baltazar Brum, Victoriano M. Martinez, Luis C. Caviglia (Colorados); and Arturo Lussich, Ismael Cortinas, Alfredo Garcia Morales (Blancos)

Cabinet

Appointed March 1, 1931, three members by the President, and four members by the National Administrative Council — all are members of Colorado Party

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Election of November, 1930 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)

President: DR. JUAN B. MORELLI (Blanco)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Blanco (Nationalists)	11
Colorado (Batllistas — 3, Riveristas — 1, Sosistas — 2, Radical — 1)	7
Vacancies (shortly to be filled, probably by Colorados)	1
Total	19

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara Nacional de Representantes)

Election of November, 1931 (for three years)

President: GUILLERMO L. GARCIA (Blanco)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation*</i>
Colorado (Batllistas — 43, Riveristas — 8, Vieristas — 3, Sosistas — 6)	60
Blanco (Herreristas — 37, Nationalists — 18, Radicals — 1)	56
Catholic	3
Communist	2
Socialist	2
Total	123

* Estimated. Final count not completed on January 1.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Blanco (conservative) and the Colorado (liberal) parties date from a civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems

(197)

which they then adopted. As the struggle between them for the control of the government has continued for nearly a century, adherence to one or the other group has become, in general, a question rather of traditional loyalty than of political program.

THE COLORADO PARTY: The Colorado Party has controlled the executive power for over fifty years. Its program is progressive, advocating advanced labor laws, the encouragement of physical education, the building of public playgrounds, etc.; favors old age pensions, the funds to be established by state and private concerns; recommends government ownership and operation of public utilities, national interest in athletic sports and the continued separation of Church and State. With the exception of the "Riverista" faction, the Colorado Party advocates limitation of presidential powers and a maximum of power for the Administrative Council.

In the presidential election of November, 1930, the Colorado Party put forth three candidates, subject to a pre-election agreement to the effect that, if the "Riverista" candidate, Dr. Manini Rios, should obtain 17½ percent of the Colorado vote, he would be considered the Party candidate. As he failed to receive that percentage, Dr. Gabriel Terra became the candidate of the Colorado majority and was elected President of Uruguay.

Leaders: Dr. Gabriel Terra (Batllista, President of the Republic), Dr. Baltasar Brum (Batllista, formerly President of the National Council of Administration), César Batlle Pacheco Batllista (a son of Don José Batlle y Ordoñez, former President of Uruguay and founder of the Batllista faction), Sr. Rodríguez Fabregat (Sosista), Dr. Pedro Manini Rios (Riverista, member of the Chamber of Representatives, candidate for President in the November, 1930 elections), Dr. Juan Campisteguy (Vierista, ex-President of Uruguay) and Luis C. Caviglia (Vierista, a member of the National Council of Administration).

THE BLANCO PARTY: The Blanco Party is now composed of three factions: those retaining the name of "Nacionalista," headed by a Board of Directors, the President of which is Dr. Ismael Cortinas; the "Herreristas," headed by Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera (both of which are conservative) and the Radicals or "Carnellistas." The "Herreristas," who followed Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera in his break with the regular Blanco organization established themselves in the November 29th election as the dominant Blanco faction. The most consistent feature of the Blanco program is its advocacy of more extensive power for the President of the Republic.

Leaders: Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera (Leader of the Herrerista faction), Dr. Ismael Cortinas (President of the Board of Directors of the regular Nacionalist faction), Dr. Lorenzo Carnelli (Leader of the Radical faction of the Nacionalists, member of the House of Representatives).

Other Party Leaders: J. Secco Illa (leader of the Union Civica or Catholic Party), Dr. Emilio Frugoni (member of the House of Representatives, leader of the Socialist Party), Eugenio Gomez (member of the House of Representatives, leader of the Communist Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bien Público	Catholic; conservative.	Hugo Antuña (<i>Dir.</i>)
Debate	Blanco-Herrerista.	Juan P. Saurez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Día	Colorado-Batllista.	César Batlle Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario (evening)	Colorado-Riverista; founded in 1923.	Vicente F. Costa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Plata	Blanco; conservative.	Juan Andres Ramírez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ideal (evening)	Colorado-Batlista.	Lorenzo Batlle Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Imparcial	Non-partisan.	Eduardo Ferreira (<i>Dir.</i>)
Justicia	Communist.	Eugenio Gómez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mañana	Colorado-Riverista; founded in 1917.	A. Perez Olave (<i>Ed.</i>)
País	Blanco.	Dr. Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Plata	Blanco; conservative.	Juan Andrés Ramírez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sol	Socialist.	Dr. Emilio Frugoni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly)	Political and current events.	Arestes Boroffio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda (monthly)	Commercial and statistical.	Felipe Grucci (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ilustración Uruguaya (monthly)	Political and current events.	Alberto Arocena (<i>Dir.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Círculo de la Prensa	Independent.	Bernardino Orique (<i>Acting Pres.</i>)
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VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas

Area: 393,874 square miles

Population: 3,053,497 (1926 estimate)

President

GENERAL JUAN VICENTE GOMEZ

Elected Constitutional President on June 19, 1931, on resignation of President Perez, to fill his unexpired term ending on April 19, 1936. Assumed office July 13, 1931

Cabinet

Appointed July 13, 1931

PARLIAMENT (Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Camara del Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara de Diputados)

† Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)

† Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)

President: Changes every thirty days.

President: Changes every thirty days.

Number of members 40

Number of members 81

† No elections were held in 1930.

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

There are no organized political parties with well-defined programs. The Government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esfera	Suegart & Co. (Prop.) R. David Leon (Ed.)
Heraldo	Angel Coras (Prop. and Ed.)
Nosotras	Luisa Martinez (Ed.)
Nuevo Diario	Laureano Vallenilla Lanz (Dir.)
Religion	Monseñor Jesús Maria Pellin (Ed.)
Sol	Antonio Fernandez (Ed.)
Universal	Newspaper Corporation (Prop.)
Impulso (Barquisimeto y Caracas)	Juan Carmona (Ed.)
Informacion (Maracaibo)	Juan Besson (Ed.)
Billiken (weekly)	Lucas Manzano (Ed.)
Elite (weekly)	Juan de Guruceaga (Prop. and Ed.)
Cultura Venezolana (monthly)	Dr. Jose A. Tagliaferro (Prop. and Ed.)